INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 105--- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 3 1929 ONE ANNA.

ANOTHER ORGY OF POLICE RAIDS AND SEARCHES

NEW "CONSPIRACY" UNEARTHED IN PUNJAB AND U.P.

—:o:—

Wholesale Arrests of Students and House Searches

—:o:—

A BOY OF 11 UNDER POLICE CUSTODY

On warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Lahore under Section 302 read with Sections 109 and 120-B, I. P. C., house-searches were carried on and arrests made, this morning, in Lahore. The searches in two places lasted for more than three hours. The police arrested Mr. Hansraj Bhora, a student of the fourth year class of the Foreman Christian College, and Mr. Desraj Bharati, a 4th year student of the D. A. V. College.

The search of Mr. Hansraj Bhora took place in the premises of the Central Training College Hostel, where he was staying with his father who is the Superintendent of the Hostel. Mr. Desraj's room in the D. A. V. College Hostel, of which he is a member, was also searched.

NO INCRIMINATING MATTER.

The police took away from Mr. Bhora's house, some paper including a copy of the "Lajpat Rai" number of the "People", and the Presidential address of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, at the Gauhati Congress; but nothing incriminating was found. From Mr. Desraj's room the police seized two visitors' tickets for attending the last session of the Assembly at Delhi, one bearing the name of one Mr. Ahmed and the other Mr. Desraj himself. Mr. Desraj had recently been to the Sakti Asram of Sadhu Vaswani at Benares. The police have taken also some papers from Mr. Desraj's room including one letter from Sadhu Vaswani, a poem by the same and a letter from Mr. Ajit Singh Satyarth, Secretary of the Arya Swaraj Sabha. They also seized cuttings from an Egyptian paper containing an article on "Students and Politics", and also a few private letters.

BOTH MEMBERS OF STUDENTS' UNION.

Both the arrested persons are members of the Students' Union. Mr. Bhora was also arrested after Mr. Saunder's murder in December last, but was subsequently let off as nothing incriminating was found against him. Both Mr. Bhora and Mr. Desraj are now sitting for the Degree Examination, and they have been allowed to take their books with them in their police custody. Their relations are still uncertain whether they will be allowed to sit for the examination. Also they have already gone through certain subjects.

The arrests and searches were alleged to be in connection with the case already being investigated by the police, under a charge of conspiracy to murder the officials in the Punjab and the U. P. as was brought against Mr. Sukh Dev and three others yesterday.—Free Press.

It is learnt that the police carried on simultaneous searches in several houses in Lahore, besides the houses of Mr. Bhora and Mr. Desraj. The house of Sardar Kishan Singh and a "pansupari" shop were also searched.

Early in the morning the police surrounded the house of the Sardar, and carried on the search for four hours. The Sardar was absent from now in Delhi. The police also searched his village house about five miles from Lahore, and seized from there two photos of Bhagat Singh, some books including 'Kangal Hindusthan', a few private letters, and one torn and dilapitated letter written in pencil.

CONGRESS LEADERS' PHOTOS SEIZED.

From the Sardar's house in Lahore, the police seized eight portraits of different Congress leaders, and some letters and books. Jaidev, the Sardar's clerk, who had been laid up with fever for the last three days was unable to move about, was arrested and taken under custody in a tonga, Kultar Singh, the Sardar's youngest son, aged about 11 years only, was also taken under custody.

These two searches and arrests are reported to have been made without any warrant being shown. No copy of any recovery list is stated to have been given to the Sardar's people.

One Faker Chand, a "pansupari" dealer of Sutar Mandi, had his shop also searched.

Shikarpur, May 2.—The Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality has decided to remit the octroi duty on Khadi on production of a certificate from the President of the local Congress Committee.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH'S HOUSE SEARCHED

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 2.

It is reported that the house of Sardar Kishan Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, accused in the Assembly bomb case, and the office of the Students' Union, were searched. Further searches are still expected. Details are awaited.—Free Press.

BENARES GANDHI ASHRAM RAIDED

—:o:—

MR. A. MUKHERJEE ARRESTED

BENARES, May 2.

The Gandhi Ashram was subject to a police search this morning, the search lasting four hours.

The exit and entrance were closed and in the course of the search, papers, including the "Navajivan", and books including the "Bhagavatgita" were seized. Mr. Anilchandra Mukerjee was arrested and sent to Lahore at noon in the custody of a C.I.D. officer and four constables, hand-cuffed.

Mr. Mukerjee was arrested in connection with the Benares C.I.D. officer shooting case but was released without trial. The present arrest is stated to be in connection with the Saunder's murder and the Assembly bomb outrage.

Mr. Mukerjee left his studies while he was a fourth year student of the Shibpur Engineering College, in pursuance of the policy of Non-co-operation, and has since been a worker in the cause of Khadi.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CAWNPORE

—:o:—

NO ARRESTS MADE

CAWNPORE, May 2.

A Bengalee mess in Chitwapur, two Bengalee houses in the vicinity of Hewett Road and the house of an up-country gentleman in the city were surrounded and searched early this morning. It is said search warrants had been issued by the Punjab C. I.. D. Hitherto no arrests have been made.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS IN DELHI

LALA SHANKARLAL'S HOUSE SEARCHED

DELHI, May 2.

Six houses and offices were searched by the police this afternoon. The

(Continued on page 8.)

"QUITE CHEERFUL"

—:o:—

A Rai Bahadur Sees Meerut Prisoners

COMPLAINTS OF INSUFFICIENT AND BAD FOOD CONTINUE

MEERUT, May 2.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram, President of the United Provinces Legislative Council, paid a visit to the District Jail and interviewed some of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

In a lengthy report of his inspection, a copy of which he has forwarded to the Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government, Inspector-General, Jail, District Magistrate and Superintendent of the Jail, Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram mentions that the accused were generally cheerful and they had every appreciation of the efforts of jail authorities who have tried to remove some of their grievances.

FOOTBALL LYING IDLE.

He says that the football which is reported to have been supplied to the accused was lying idle. The accused urged that there should be free consultation amongst themselves and permission be given to sleep outside in open air.

INSUFFICIENT FOOD.

The accused wanted that special treatment be accorded to them as was given to Kakori prisoners. European food supplied to them is insufficient and Indian fiet is quite unwholesome and insufficient.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram had a long chat with the accused and it is understood he assured them that he would try his level best to move the authorities to remove their grievances.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram leaves to-day for Nainital.—Free Press.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SPREAD OF CHOLERA

MEERUT, May 2.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of cholera into the jail. Sanitation is improved and the wells in the jail are disinfected.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall to-morrow to consider the situation.—Free Press.

DEFENCE OF LABOUR LEADERS

PANEL OF LAWYERS FORMED

MEERUT, May 2.

A panel of counsels has been formed to defend the case of the accused in the alleged "conspiracy case." All the accused have been split up into groups, which have been put under the charge of separate groups of counsels for defence. Mr. B. Jyoti Pershad, Advocate, member of the Central Defence Committee, is supervising the whole affair personally. The prosecution case being yet unknown, the counsels for the defence find it difficult to prepare their case on a sound line.—Free Press.

TO-DAY'S REMAND IN MEERUT JAIL

MEERUT, May 2.

Mr. E. H. H. Edye, District Magistrate, has issued an order on the Superintendent of the Jail informing him that the remand proceedings in respect of the accused in the Communist case will be held in the jail to-morrow at 8 a.m. and requesting him to give notice to the accused and to permit them to communicate with their legal representatives if they so wished. Such legal representatives together with press representatives would be allowed to be present at the remand proceedings if they wished to do so.—A. P.

BOMB FACTORY IN LAHORE

—:o:—

An Accused's "Confession"

"CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW GOVT."

LAHORE, May 2.

It is reported that one of the four persons arrested in connection with the discovery of a bomb factory has made a confession before the City Magistrate and has been granted conditional pardon.

In the course of the hearing of the bail application of one of the four accused before the District Magistrate, the prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police informed the Court that police had information that there was a conspiracy to murder certain persons in the Punjab and the United Provinces. He added that the accused were members of a Revolutionary Army which had as one of its objects the overthrowing of the Government by force.—A. P.

A TIP TO SIR J. SIMON

Shouldn't Participate in Party Politics

LONDON, May 2.

Mr. W. T. Wynne in a letter to the "Times" deplores Sir John Simon's participation in party politics at present. Wynne says Sir John runs the risk of producing an impression on the public that his report on the Indian constitutional development instead of being unbiassed has been affected by the Chairman's political views which the latter he is now so prominently placing before the public.—Free Press Beam Service.

DASKROI SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Conference with Bardoli Sardar

VALLABHBHAI OPTIMISTIC ABOUT GOVT. JUSTICE

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

On his arrival from Bardoli, Mr. Hariprasad Mehta Secretary Taluka Congress Committee and Dr. Hariprasad saw Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel this morning. A conference was then held at Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel's residence to discuss the situation of the South Daskroi Taluka regarding the assessment dispute.

The question was discussed in all its aspects at great length after which Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel advised them to prepare their own "Annavari" about the disputed villages and to place their point of view before the Collector who Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel hoped would in view of the liberal policy of the Government in this particular case give justice to peasants in their distress. Sjt. Patel further advised them to ascertain the exact nature of difference between them and the Collector if any and then if it was found necessary to meet Sjt. Vallabhbhai again on his return from Bandra where he is going to preside over the Seventh Maharashtra Conference. The conference then terminated.

The preparation of Annavari of disputed villages will now be taken in hand.—Free Press.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Leaves for Bandra

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel leaves to-night for Bandra by the Gujarat Mail.—Free Press.

POLICE ASSAULT ON SIMION DEMONSTRATORS

"Sak's" Questions in Commons

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons a long question, by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala regarding police precautions on the occasion of Sir John Simon's arrival at Victoria station suggested "inter alia" that the police snatched the "national flag held in high esteem by Indian nationalists".

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that 300 police officers had been detailed for duty on that occasion. Persons trying to create demonstration—which must have led to disorder—by showing black flags and distributing handbills were moved on and flags and handbills were taken away. "Nothing is known of any national flag".

Replying to the supplementary questions Sir W. J. Hicks denied that the police were used for political purposes. They had acted with his entire approval and they had carried out their duties to prevent breach of peace admirably. The Home Secretary further stated that many Indians impeded traffic by lying in middle of the road and refusing to move.

Mr. Saklatvala persisted by asking long supplementary question. Sir W. J. Hicks said he had nothing to add to full statement he had made.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

—:o:—

"Times" Denies Allegations

NO DEFINITE EXCLUSION OF INDIANS

LONDON, May 2.

The "Times" in a paragraph on the alleged non-admission of Indian merchants and businessmen on the London Stock Exchange points out only three or four Indians are desirous of such admission. None have been refused admission because none had so far applied. The London Jute Association has already admitted one Indian. The London Commercial Sales Rooms and the Baltic Exchange had no rules excluding Indians but would prefer to consider cases individually.

The "Times" paragraph further adds, The Tea Associations admits Indians in the East but are also willing to throw open the London associations to Indians. The "Times" also reveals that proposals have been made by Indian shippers to transfer to Hamburg as Hamburg promised them admission and to engage in direct Hamburg-Calcutta trade.—Free Press Beam Service.

NO WAY OUT OF IMPASSE STILL!

More Talk about Peace and Order in Secretariat Conference

HOME MEMBER'S WARNING TO LABOUR

Sir Ghulam Hussain Still Optimistic

—:o:—

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member to the Government of Bombay who, acording to the "Times of India", has come down to Bombay from Mahableshwar to look after the "maintenanc eof peace and order in view of the recent assaults on workmen and religious disturbances," had an informal conference with the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association on Thursday morning at the Secretaria in the room of The Hon. Sir neral Member. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to the General Department, and Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information were also present at the conference. The Mill-owners' Association was represented by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Mr. Lalji Naranji Deputy Chairman, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. R. D. Batlivala, Mr. F. Stones and Mr. Maloney, Secretary.

According to previous arrangement, the General Member was to have met on Thursday the representatives of two Labour Unions and the Mill-owners' Association in three separate conferences. His attempt was to discover a formula which would form the basis of negotiations at the proposed joint conference of both the Owners' and the Union's representatives. Taking advantage of the presence of the Home Member in Bombay, the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association, however, arranged a conference with him obviously to discuss what measures he was going to take for the maintenance of peace and order.

The Owners' representatives, it is understood, urged on the Home Member the necessity of giving adequate police protection to the management of the mills. It is presumed that the mill-owners have got their apprehensions about the methods of labour to carry on the strike. They might want from the Government sufficient safeguards against any attempt at aggression on the part of strikers.

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah had another informal conference in the afternoon with the representatives of Girni Kamgar Union. It is evident from the reports of these conferences that the General Member has not yet been able to work out any definite formula on the basis of which proposals for peace can be negotiated at a joint conference of both the parties. The task of the General Member is being rendered increasingly difficult by the uncompromising attitude taken up by the representatives of both parties and more so by the occasional breaches of peace and order that are alleged to be taking place in the mill area. What hitherto he has been able to do is to sound the opinion of the leaders of both the parties. The chances of a "rapproachment" between the views of Capital and Labour were more illusory on Thursday than they were on the previous day. In Thursday's conferences greater importance was attached to the talks of "peace and order" than to the main issue, namely, how to find a way out of the deadlock in which the mill industry finds itself to-day. The presence of the Home Member at Thursday's Conferences, did, no doubt, give a turn to the course of events.

MR. MODY COMPLAINS.

The Home Member attended the Conference which the General Member had with the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union and took considerable interest in its proceedings. It is understood that in the earlier conference Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-Owners' Association, had complained to the Home Member that the workers of the Girni Kamgar Union were indulging in methods of intimidation with the result that the loyal workers who were opposed to the strike, found it difficult to go on with their usual work. He is reported to have gone a step further and submitted that but for the molestation of the Girni Kamgar workers a majority of men would not come out of the mills of their own free will. This complaint must have been used by the owners' representative as a ground for asking greater protection at the hands of the Government. The Home Member put these complaints before the labour representatives and warned them against the consequences of "peace and order" being endangered.

HOME MEMBER'S THREAT.

One representative of Girni Kamgar Union told a "Chronicle" reporter that in the informal talks the Home Member held out a threat to the Unionists that in case there was any disturbance of peace anywhere in Bombay he would hold the leaders of the Union responsible for it. To this the labour representatives gave an outspoken reply that they were not responsible for actions of others. As far as their responsibility went, they challenged anybody to produce a single instance of intimidation for which any of them was responsible. In fact, they assured the Home Member that as in the past so in the present and future they would make every effort in their power to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in the mill area. It is evident from the talks which the "Chronicle" representative had with the labour representatives, that the attitude of the Home Member was not liked by the representatives of the Union In their opinion that attitude did not forebode any good.

Continued on page 8.

BOMBAY

LARGE SHORT COVERING—ABSENCE OF SELLING—FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, May 2.

The Bombay market opened steady at Rs. 330|- for Broach J.-A. delivery, on no response to the weakness exhibited yesterday in the local market. There was large short covering particularly by Japanese which resulted in steady improvement. Liverpool opened steady and improved further, which had a hardening feeling on the local market.

The market closed strong at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	328
Broach J/A.	387
New Broach A/M.	352
Oomra May	287
Oomra July	296/8
New Oomra D/J.	316
Bengal May	226
Bengal July	237
New Bengal D/J.	261

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 2.	
May	227.00	3.10
August	221.80	8.50
November	219.70	2.30

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 2.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	538	351,275
Central India	1,718	350,562
Barsi and Nagar	1,027	229,996
Hyderabad-Gaorani	402	80,896
Berar	2,888	719,363
Central Provinces	1,648	354,624
Total Oomras	8,221	2,077,619
Dholera	542	124,844
Broach	507	177,146
Rajputana	345	39,999
Sind-Punjab	1,115	110,875
Broach	507	177,146
Coompta & Dharwar	2,136	51,840
Westerns-Northerns	292	24,238
Cocoanada		1
Tinneveily & Cambodia		12,504
Persian		1,646
American		4,408
Egyptian & African	2,361	54,405
Comilla, Burma & others sorts		10
Total	15,519	2,739,035

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 2.

1st Sept. to 25th April

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	3,484	635,478
Japan & China	8,677	1,163,170
Coast Ports		15,134
Up-country by Rail		77,582
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,242
Total	12,161	19,57966

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, May 2.
F. P. Bales	1928/29
Receipts to date 1/5/29	8925000
,, Yesterday do.	9000
Exports to date do.	7216650
Stock at Ports 26/4/29	1428000
,, Interior Towns do.	615000
,, Liverpool 26/4/29	1069000
Visible Supply 26/4/29	3860000
Quantity in Sight do.	14728000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay May 2. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	240	
Bengal Fine	235	
Bengal F.G.	225	215
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	215
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300/295	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	285
Yeotmal Fine	290	270
Arvi Fine	290	270
Amraoti Fine	285	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	250
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	250	230
Muthia Fine	240	225/30
Muthia F.G.	230	210
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	295	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	260/70
Burwah Sanavad	285	260
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	385	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	470	
Busoga	480	

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 2.

Linseed May	10 11 9
Linseed September	11 1 0
Wheat May	7 8 3
Wheat September	7 9 3

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 2

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|6; highest Rs. 51|11; lowest Rs. 51|-; closing Rs. 51|11.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 53|4; lowest Rs. 52|14; closing Rs. 53|6.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|6|6; closing Rs. 4|7|4-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|14; lowest Rs. 50|7 closing Rs. 51|.

NEW YORK.

PRICES DECLINE 17 POINTS ON LOWER LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY WEATHER MODERATELY UNFAVOURABLE—LARGE SHORT COVERING—TRADE BUYING—ADVANCE OF 42 POINTS—SCATTERED SELLING RELAPSE OF 15 POINTS—FUTURES 10 TO 4 POINTS UP.

New York (Wednesday).

The New York cotton futures market being adversely affected by lower Liverpool quotations opened at a decline of 10 points. Further decline of 7 points was added under scattered selling during the first ten minutes, which level proved to be the lowest of the day. The weekly weather report issued by the Agricultural Department was construed moderately bullish and followed heavy short covering and trade buying. The early decline was easily wiped off and prices rose 42 points from the lowest level when July option was done at 18.70. At this level there was absence of buying and prices relapsed 15 points from the highest under scattered selling. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points to 19.55C.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 11 points to 18.53C.

As anticipated yesterday, the weekly weather report proved rather unfavourable. There is nothing serious except some delay in work and growth owing to cool weather, experienced during the past week. There was fairly active covering but so far there is little fresh buying as the general opinion is inclined to large acreage and consequently good crop. As long as this belief continues prices are likely to fluctuate within narrow limits. Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report state that Southern 20s yarn is selling at 34.25 cents with New Orleans spot cotton prices 18.53 cents. This shows that at present spinners margin is 10.34 cents against 9.34 cents on the 15th March. Thus it will be seen that recent decline has increased marginal profits to mills.

PRIVATE CABLES.

H. Hentz:—"Cotton Government weather report considered unfavourable too much rain in some sections retarding progress cold nights unfavourable think long interest pretty well liquidated think market a purchase on further decline."

Munds & Winslow:—"Market irregular temporarily lower if weather improving."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on less favourable weather and unfavourable Eastern Belt."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated May 1st:—

July highest 18.70 (1-31 p.m.) lowest 18.28 (10-11 a.m.).

New York market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 1.
May	19.30 plus .10
July	18.55 plus .10
October	18.74 plus .04
December	18.85 plus .07
January	18.86 plus .08
Middling Spot	19.55 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 1.
July	18.53 plus .11
October	18.62
Middling Spot	18.53 plus .11

NEW YORK.

New York, May 1.

New York 10.25 (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

	At 10-55 a.m.
May	19.12
July	18.42
October	18.57

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	19.19
July	18.51
October	18.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, May 1. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, May 1.
Demand Bills	484.93

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OPEN 1 POINT LOWER—EXTENSIVE LIQUIDATION BY CONTINENTAL OPERATORS—SHARP DECLINE OF 16 POINTS—WEEKLY WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE—TRADE BUYING—FIRM NEW YORK—FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS LOWER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool (Wednesday).

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 point but soon developed considerable weakness, prices rerding a decline of 16 points on xtensive long liquidation by the Continental operators. The offerings were well absorbed by trade interests at the decline and prices recovered on rather bullish weekly weather report and firm New York advices. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined below 10d. level and closed at a decline of 8 points to 9.95. Spot cotton sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed quiet but steady at a decline of 2 points with July 9.56 and October 9.62. Egyptian cotton futures were weak and declined 21 to 25 points. Sakellaridis spot prices were reduced by 20 points to 17.40d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt and Central Belt and Arkansas. More rain expected.

11 a.m.—Considerable long liquidation, principally Continent.

p.m.—Heavy long liquidation well absorbed by trade fixing call sales and straddle buying. Weekly Government weather report: Moderately unfavourable.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

4-55 p.m.—"Weekly weather report unfavourable, cool night and frequent rains delayed farm work, early stand some section irregular, Texas good."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Heavy rains Mississippi Valley weather cool."

"New York cables market rallied in consequence of bad feature weekly weather report market acts short".

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 1. Opening	Closing
May	9.79	9.80 —.01
June		9.73 —.02
July	9.77	9.78 —.03
August		9.78 —.03
September		9.79 —.03
October	9.82	9.81 —.03
November		9.80 —.03
December		9.81 —.02
January	9.80	9.81 —.02
February		9.82 —.02
March	9.86	9.84 —.03
April		9.85 —.03
May		9.87 —.02
Middling Spot		9.95 —.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 1. Bales
Bales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 1.
Scinde Fully Good	6.20 —.05
Scinde Fine	6.45 —.05
Scinde Superfine	6.70 —.05
Bengal Good	5.95 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.20 —.05
Bengal Fine	6.45 —.05
Oomra Good	6.80 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.10 —.05
Oomra Fine	7.40 —.05
Broach Fully Good	8.15 —.05
Broach Fine	8.40 —.05
Broach Superfine	8.65 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 1.
May	16.65 —.20
July	18.85 —.25
October	17.01 —.24
November	17.01 —.24
January	17.30 —.20
March	17.37 —.18
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.40 —.20

LONDON METALS.

London, May 1.

Copper Braziers £100.

Yellow Metal £79.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £23 7|8.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 1|2.

Tin English Ingots £197 1|4.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, May 2.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/5

London Forward 25/5

American Cent 55/

China Op. 2/5/13 Clo. 2/5/12

Ready 57/13

Vaisakh Op. 57/10, Hi. 57/10, Low. 59/8, Clo. 57/8

Jeth Op. 57/10, Hi. 57/10, Low. 57/8, Clo. 57/8

Teji mandi -/9, 1/1

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6

Vaisakh 21/7/0

Jeth 21/7/6

Maithra 21/9/0

Maran Monoli 21/8/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 1.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£8-7-6 May-June Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton—
£18-5 May-June Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-15 May-June Shipment Sellers.

LINSED.

London, May 1.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-10 May-June Shipment Paid and Further Buyers.
£17-12-6 June-July Shipment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-13-9 May-June Shipment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-12-6 June-July Shipment Sellers. Also for May-June Shipment.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 1.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
28|4-1|2 May-Aug Delivery Value.
29 Sept-Dec Delivery Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 1.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 17-1|2

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 1.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.97 Cents.
Sugar December 2.03 Cents.
Weat July 1.18 3/8 Dollars.
Wheat September 1.20. dollars.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTA-

Liverpool, May 1.

May close at 8s. 4-1/4d. up 1-3/4d.

July close at 8s. 8-1/2d. up 1-1/4d.

Oct. close at 9s. 1d. up 7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel doll. 1.12-7/8—1/2.

July per bushel doll. 1.17-3/4—5/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.21-1/2—5/8.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 1.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63-1|2 lb Cargoes—
42 May-June Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63-1|2 lb Cargoes—
41|9 May-June Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—
44|6 May Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No Offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 12
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|1-1|2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 12|1-1|4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 12|1-3|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 1.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 5|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5 7|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1|4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 1.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11

ALL GOOD BUILDINGS DESERVE KATNI CEMENT CASTLE BRAND for PERMANENCE & ELEGANCE

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 2.

T C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 „
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 May.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK—
B C T T 276 3/4
Banks Selling D T 276-1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 168

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4 85 3/8 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 3/4 2nd inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/16 1st inst.
London/Paris 121.15 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.955 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.65 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4/4/10.3/4 30th ulto. £4/4/10.3/4 1st. inst.
Silver London Ready 25 3/16 30th ulto. 25 5/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 25 3/16 30th ulto. 25 5/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 30th ulto. 55 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/16 p.c. 30th ulto. 5 5/32 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5-1/4 p.c. 30th ulto. 5 7/32 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 pc. Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India and China were buyers at lower rate. Market Closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Dond't think rise will be maintained.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 2.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71|14

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-86 Rs. 99.

4 per cent Loan due 1931-37 Rs. 101|14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 102|12

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 101|0.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71|12|6; 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 102|11|0

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 1.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	25-5|16
Forward	25-5|16

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

(BY CABLE).

New York (Wednesday).

The Weather Bureau, in its report for the past week states that in North Carolina, work has been less active owing to rather frequent rains. The weather in Central Georgia has been rather poor and in other States is reported to have been irregular. In Louisiana conditions have been generally favourable as also in Oklahoma, while in Arkansas fairly good progress has been made. In Texas the weather has been fairly favourable.

MOST ATTRACTIVE COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, May 2

Messrs. Brael and Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

"In the ready market there was a modest demand to be noticed, and should the declining tendency of the American markets by any chance be definitely checked, we think that a demand here will develop as our prices are admittedly most attractive.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, May 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 555/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 113/ per ton.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 1.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	33.75
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.16
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 2.

3 months Discounts 5 5/32 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 7/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 3-1/2 per cent.

One Month 4 per cent.

Three Months 4 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, May 2.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	
	Per 5
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 31/40 In.)	
	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight).	
No. 5202, 5303.	
	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.	
	Per lb
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pohlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	
	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 6
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 12 0
3883	9 12 6
3810	
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 3 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	7 0 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Kanta	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 1.

The Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	AR vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea a ..	now	10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Moolta x ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana a ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja a ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura a ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa a ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea a ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about 1929	Steamers.	Tons.
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apl.	11 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	29 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa
3rd ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
6th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
8th ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By A. Dharmapala, 3rd Edition. As. 12 To subscribers of "I.R." As. 8.

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Publishers, Madras.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

IF YOU HAVE AN AMBITION TO EARN
Rs. 60/- to Rs. 300/- p.m
JOIN THE AGENCY-FORCE OF :

BHARAT INSURANCE

CO., LD. ESTD. 1896.

A PURELY INDIAN POPULAR....PROGRESSIVE AND PROFITABLE to both :
THE POLICY-HOLDERS and AGENTS

Advantages of BHARAT Agency :—
1 LIBERAL Remuneration to right persons.
2 Free training to new men with guarantee of success.
3 Help to the Agent to enable him to increase his income.

Apply Sharp to :—
THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road Fort, :: BOMBAY.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chie Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

Press Medium of : : :
Merit and Renown : : :

FORWARD ATMASAKTI BANGLAR KATHA

Always popular with the masses and the classes of India

ADVERTISERS CALL THEM

The Indispenable Trio

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LAWLESS LAWS—Price Re. 1-8 for cash or Re. 1-12 by V. P. P.

OBTAINABLE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted heats of Imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces for the LIFE DEPARTMENT of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. (incorporated in Bombay in 1919). Good prospects and liberal terms to persons having influence and in position to write decent business. Please write to GENERAL MANAGER, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

▲ 32131

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

▲ R1556

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 329, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TO BOX MODERN METHODS. By English Professional non-brutal private lessons. Terms moderate. Full particulars Box No. 2280, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1579

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—LIFE POLICY No. 36789 of National Insurance Co. of Mr. B. G. Rane Finder requested to return to The Co., Hornby Road, Fort.

P. B. R1580

LOST—On 29/30th March, from B. B. & C. I. Rly Frontier Mail's Second Class compartment, between Sawai-Madhavpur and Grant Road, one BLACK TRUNK, containing one Watch, some Account Books and Clothes. Finder will be given a reward of Rupees one hundred one. Apply Box No. 2279, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

P.B R1578

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT—BOMBAY ACT XV OF 1920.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council hereby declare in accordance with Section 3 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920 that Primary Education for all Moslem Girls of not less than 6 and upto 10 years of age shall be compulsory in the F and G Wards of the City of Bombay with effect from the first day of August, 1929.

By Order of the Corporation,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th April, 1929.

32169

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MONGHIBAI, widow and administratrix of Jamnadas Lakhmidas Modi, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort, at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Gowthan land or ground now formed into one plot with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Chembur Road, in the Gowthan of Kirol Village, and bounded by walls, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and in the Bombay Suburban District and containing by admeasurement 1,105 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Khot as Gowthan land bearing House Nos. 44 to 46 and 46a and 46b, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Parmanand Keshavji, on or towards the West by Chembur Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bechardas Kababhai Bhothai and partly by the property of Permanand Keshavji, and on or towards the South partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Parmanand Keshavji.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1929.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32172

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR CONVERSION OF COACHES FROM SIMPLE TO PARALLEL BLOCK SYSTEM OF TRAIN LIGHTING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Electrical Material for conversion of Coaches from simple to parallel block system of train lighting". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

23rd April, 1929.

32125

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOD SCRAP.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the Branch Stores Depot, Matunga, Bombay, during the period ending 31st March 1930:—

(1) Teakwood scrap (Firewood)
(2) Teakwood sawn scrap of sizes.
(3) Timbers scrap other than teakwood.
(4) Dealwood packing cases and crates.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of teakwood scrap (Firewood), teakwood sawn scrap of sizes, timbers scrap other than teakwood, or dealwood packing cases and crates" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1929.

D, S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

23rd April, 1929.

32126

FOREST SALES.

Dharampur State (Surat).

TENDERS will be received in Huzur Office on the 26th June, 1929, for about 20 coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisham, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

A. T. MEHTA,
Political Secretary,
Dharampur State.

32163

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLES AND TARIFFS.

REVISED EDITIONS of English and vernacular Time Tables in force from 1st April, 1929, have been issued.

A comprehensive new All-India Time Table has also been issued by this Railway on behalf of the Railway Board. Besides the timings and fares of all Railways and ferry services in India, Burma and Ceylon, it contains an exhaustive Through Service section, a hill stations indicator, Hotels Guide, and other general information useful to Railway travellers.

The following is a complete list of Time Tables and Tariffs published by this Railway, copies of which can be obtained at the price noted against each, at the principal stations and all bookstalls on the G. I. P. Railway, and at the important bookstalls on Foreign Railways.

Time Tables, Guide and Coaching Tariff Part I-No. 225	0-6-0	Postage Extra.
English Monthly Time Table	0-2-0	"
Hindi Half Yearly Time Table	0-1-0	"
Marathi Half Yearly Time Table	0-1-0	"
Urdu Half Yearly Time Table	0-1-0	"
All India Time Table	1-0-0	"
Goods Tariff Part I-A No. 5 (in force from 1-4-28)	2-0-0	"
Goods Tariff Part I-B No. 9 (in force from 1-3-29)	2-0-0	"
Goods Tariff Part I-C No. 3 (in force from 1-8-26)	2-0-0	"
Goods Tariff Part II No. 4 (in force from 1-12-27)	2-0-0	"
Goods Tariff Part III-A No. 3 (in force from 1-4-27)	2-0-0	"
Goods Tariff Part III-B No. 1 (in force from 1-6-24)	6-0-0	"

32168

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the Joint-Auspices of the following Associations will be held on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Compound of SHREE NARNARAYAN TEMPLE, situated at 227, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to mourn the loss sustained by the sad demise of the late Seth Shivnarayan Nemani, J.P., when all are cordially requested to be present.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., has kindly consented to preside at the Meeting.

By order of the following Associations:—

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd.
The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association, Ltd.
The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd.
The Bombay Shroff Association.
The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
The Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association.
The Seeds Traders' Association.
The Hindusthani Native Merchants' Association.
The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Staff Union.

(Sd.) ANANDILAL PODDAR,
President,

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd.

27th April, 1929.

32170

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES BASSIM (AKOLA) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1929, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree near The Toyo Menka Electric Press on plot No. G128 on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton:—

18 Bales Bassim (Akola) Cotton (belonging to Messrs. The Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.) their own purchased).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required in lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES JALNA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th May, 1929, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

56 bales Jalna Cotton slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 887 of 1928 (Bai Khatunbai alias Fatmabai, widow of Siddick Sadulla and others vs. Mir Akbar Sadulla and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's Order, dated 24th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Huzuria Street, admeasuring about 78 7/9 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1278, New No. 8442, Old Survey No. 2396, New Survey No. 3852, Cadastral Survey No. 1203 Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 196, Street Nos. 95-97, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Huzuria Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Syed and on the South by the house of Miya Jan bin Tina Gazie.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDARWADA, DADAR, NEXT TO AGAR BAZAR AND KNOWN AS "MANTRIWADI."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 316 of 1928 (Manohar Vinayak Mantri and Anr., vs. Vinayak Narayan Mantri and Anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order, dated 4th March, 1929, and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandarwada, Dadar, next to Agar Bazar, admeasuring about 5532 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 342, New No. 4071, Old Survey No. 335, New Survey No. 1/1605, Cadastral Survey No. 104, Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'G' Ward Nos. 4482(1), 4482 (2) Street Nos. 842 (842A) 843 and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Mr. Esperance, on the West by the property now or late of the Church of Salvasu Dosa, on the South by the property now or late of Mr. Marcan De Souza and partly by the property now or late of Pandu Vithal Kine and on the North by the property now or late of the Church of Salvasoo Dossa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., AT AMBERNATH, KALYAN DISTRICT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Liquidator of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May 1929 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in 4 lots at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following properties owned by the said Company:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 60891 square yards containing one Woollen plant with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Also the engines, boilers, machinery, electric Motor Power House and other buildings and quarters of the officers and workmen.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District admeasuring about 7,000 sq. yards, containing one complete plant of a Leather Cloth Factory with buildings and sheds standing thereon. Also the engine, boilers, chimney, etc., etc.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 19,121 square yards with 5 bungalows and out-houses standing thereon.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 36,663 square yards with buildings, quarters and sheds standing thereon.

For full and further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Attorneys for the Liquidator at Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. THIS EVENING

A great display of flying stunts will be given by Messrs: ALTON and GROMLEY of the Juhu aerodrome at

Apollo Bunder

And you will see the same stunts performed and picturized in

THE
Flying Prince

An Imperial Production featuring **Miss MAYA** and **BILLIMORIA**. Directed by **BHAWNANI**

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

4th MAY SATURDAY.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
RICHARD DIX, LOIS WILSON, NOAH BEERY, JOE RYAN.
IN
"THE VANISHING AMERICAN"
It's a Paramount Picture.
Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BILLIE DOVE
THE YELLOW LILY

Romance as fragrant as a Lily; love as fiery as a passion flower!
8 Parts.
Also **THE GRAND NATIONAL.**
NEXT ATTRACTION
LON CHANEY
IN
LONDON AFTER MIDNIGHT
The Greatest Detective Thriller.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sparkling, Stimulating and Intoxicating Comedy—
MANHATTAN COCKTAIL
WITH
NANCY CARROL, RICHARD ARLEN, PAUL LUKAS.
A Gripping Tale of the Real, Pulsing Life behind the Gilded Curtains of Make-Believe in the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
World famous play makes a Sensationally Dramatic Film!
"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
featuring
LILI DAMITA
The Story of an Innocent Woman Tortured in the Divorce Court.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDNA LESLIE
and
REGINALD SELLECK
In a Select Programme.
In Conjunction with Cinema
"THE BOOB"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Reception to H. H. the Maharaja Deo of Alwar, Colaba, 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Sanatana Dharma meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road—H. H. the Maharaja Deo of Alwar and Lt. Dindayalji Sharma to address—Evening.

Meerut Defence—Volunteers Meeting, Mr. K. F. Nariman's House, Madan Mansion, Chowpatty, 9 p.m.

Arrival of the s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of April 18, 6 a.m.

Gymkhana Display, B. E. S. School, Byculla, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 4.

Meeting to condole death of Seth Shivnarayan Nemani—Shri Narayan Temple—Kalbadevi, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas to preside.

Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Bandra, Sardar Vallabhbhai to preside.

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 5.

Seventh Session of Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Sardar Vallabhbhai to preside.

Civic Addresses to 'Sardar' Vallabhbhai Patel, Gazdhar Hall, Andheri, 8-30 a.m.

MONDAY, May 6.

F. E. Exam, S. E. (Civil) Exam., S. E. (Mechanical) Exam., B. E. (Civil) Exam., and B. E. (Mechanical) Exam. Results University Hall, 2 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of the K. K. Mandvi School. School premises—6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to preside.

THURSDAY, May 23.

Opening of Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Congress House, Girgaum.

FRIDAY, May 24.

All-India Congress Committee meets. Congress House, Girgaum.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent

B. P. HINDU SABHA.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha will be held to-day (Friday) May 3 at 5-45 p.m. at the office of the Sabha.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Table Diary from Messrs. Kesari Kuteeram, Chemists and Druggists of Madras.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

A programme of Chamber music has been arranged for a meeting of the Three Arts' Circle on Sunday, the 5th May at 5-30 p.m. at "Giwane-Rafaat". There will also be some interesting items of Indian music.

MEERUT DEFENCE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the volunteers prepared to work for the Meerut Defence Committee (Bombay Branch) will be held at Mr. K. F. Nariman's residence, Madan Mansion, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st May 1929, to 6 a.m. of 2nd May 1929.

Smallpox 14 attacks and 6 deaths Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 76. Total mortality this day last year 83.

FREE SHORTHAND CLASS.

It has been arranged to open a free new shorthand class of the lavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Those who wish to join the class are requested to register their names and see the instructor at the Lodge premises on Sunday the 5th instant at 6 p.m.

MEETING OF THE SANATAN-DHARMA.

A reception will be accorded to H. H. the Maharaja Deo of Alwar at Colaba at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) and a meeting of the Sanatandharma will be held at the same evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, in which His Highness and Lt. Dindayalji Sharma will deliver addresses.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE MINISTERIAL OFFICERS' UNION, & G. I. P. RLY. AUDIT STAFF UNION.

The Managing Committee of the above Unions will be at Home at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) to their President Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A., J.P., M.L.A., who is shortly leaving for Geneva as representative of Indian Labour to the International Labour Conference.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 27th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 8th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports,, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUPERVISION WORK IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge T. S. Mr. Sawerdiker will deliver the last of the series of five talks on "Supervision Work in Bombay" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Youth Lodge T. S., lavetsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

SOCIETY OF N. S. DA PIEDADE DABUL.

The above Society celebrates the Diamond Jubilee of its foundation on May 19 with a solemn High Mass preceded by Triduum at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. At noon the same day, the poor of the Society will be treated to a dinner at the Asylum, and at 6 p.m. in the evening there will be a general meeting of the members, subscribers, donors and well-wishers in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to receive the Jubilee Report, which will be followed by a short entertainment. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION BANDRA.

Opening ceremony will be performed by Sjt. N. C. Kelkar on Saturday 4th instant at 8 a.m.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

The Executive Health Officer writes:—

The cases of Small-pox in the last week having exceeded those notified in the week before and Small-pox still being epidemic all those who have not been vaccinated within the last five years are again advised to be vaccinated without further delay. The Vaccination Station at Princess Street is open daily from 8 a.m. to Noon and at the Central Vaccination Deport daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A list of other Stations in the City will be supplied on application at the Head Office of the Health Department.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

May 2.

City of Winnipeg, Jones, New York.
Rajput, Crebbin, Karachi.
Bandra, Denbrook, Busrah.
Chalila, Watson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May 3.

City of Eastbourne, Cory, Marmagoa.
Sumatra, Lovaguino, Genoa.
Trivia, Jones, Arocbay.
Varsova, Power, Busrah.
Andijk, Tirion, Hamburg.

LOADING.

May 2.

Steamer City of Winnipeg for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, is exected to arrive here to day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

Bombay, May 1.—Dr. Pillai, Indian representative of International Labour Office, arrived here to-day to confer with the delegates for the 12th International Labour Conference, who leave Bombay for Geneva on the 4th. Dr. Pillai will then go on tour to Madras.—A. P.

"INDIAN HOUDINI" IN COURT

PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE

Described by the Magistrate at the time of his remand as "Indian Houdini" Mahadeo Laxman alias Francis D'Souza was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday on four charges, two of house-breaking and theft and two of escaping from lawful custody of the police.

The accused it will be recalled committed a theft at the Grand Hotel on January 16 and while effecting his escape along a drainage pipe, fell down and injured his leg. He was admitted in the G. T. Hospital for treatment whence he escaped on January 20, but was rearrested on April 2 after he had committed another theft at Elphinstone Circle. He complained of pain in the stomach and was again admitted to the G. T. Hospital, but this time he was handcuffed and chained to the cot and three policemen kept a strict watch on him. This was of no avail and he again escaped and was recaptured on April 19.

Mr. Reginald A. Doctor the complainant in the first case said that at about 4 a.m. on January 16 last he heard some noise in his room at the Grand Hotel and woke up. Switching the light he saw the accused in the adjoining room. They had a struggle but the accused managed to escape along the drainage pipe. Complainant immediately communicated with the police and kept a watch for the accused on the ground floor when the accused came accused was still clinging to the pipe but on seeing them climbed up. When the police went up he climbed down and jumped from the first floor. He was however arrested after a hot chase.

On a search being taken property worth Rs. 4,400 were found in his person which were subsequently identified by witness.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and further hearing was adjourned.

ITALIAN FINED FOR ASSAULT

—:o:—

HIS SECOND CONVICTION

Found guilty of assault and causing hurt, an Italian merchant named A. Piano was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo three week's hard labour by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Thursday. The complainants in the case were Mr. Samuel A. Waiz, the Secretary of the Imperial Indian citizenship Association and Abdul Jabber, his servant.

The complainant as well as the accused were residing in the Great Western Building at Bakehouse Lane and it appeared they were not on good terms. At about 10.30 a.m. on October 5 last complainant had a talk with the accused about certain matters by which he (accused) was trying to assert his authority over his (complainant's) servant. Thereupon accused started cursing and threatening to assault the complainant. Complainant's servant intervened when accused was alleged to have picked up a hammer and given a blow on the complainant's shoulder.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having either assaulted or insulted them.

His Worship believed the complainant's story and as the accused admitted one previous conviction for a similar offence convicted and sentenced him as above.

In the cross case filed by the accused again both complainants the accused were acquitted.

OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

—:o:—

APPEAL TO YOUTHS OF INDIA

On May 10 falls the 72nd Anniversary of the commencement of the War of Indian Independence, miscalled the Indian Mutiny.

The All-India Youth Congress at its last session has passed a special resolution calling upon Young India to observe the Day in a fitting manner. The text of the resolution is as under:—

"This Congress resolves to observe the 10th May as a National Commemoration Day in honour of those before martyrs who began on that date in 1857, the War of Indian Independence miscalled the Sepoy Mutiny."

The All-India Youth Congress, therefore, appeals to all the Youth Leagues to call Public Meetings under their auspices in terms of the above resolution on May 10.

On that day, youths should hawk Khaddar and hold meetings at important street corners preaching Boycott of British Goods, and enrolling members for the Youth League.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

—:o:—

THUNDERSTORMS IN MALABAR

POONA, May 2.

The temporary monsoon has receded from the Andaman Seas.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Burma.

Associated with thunderstorms nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and local rain in the western half of Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Bassein one inch; Cherrapunji seven; Tezpur and Dhubri two; Sibsagar one and a half; Silchar one; Dibrugarh a half; Mercara two; Calicut and Trivandrum one; Belgaum three quarters; Chitaldrug, Cochin, Pamban and Coonoor a half; and Gulbarga and Madura a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension in South Madras and into East Bengal.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of very great intensity and origin about onethousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-one hours thirteen minutes on Wednesday I.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER

General Remarks.—Associated with thunderstorms nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar Deccan and Mysore with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in South Madras, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the south Deccan and parts of south Madras, and drier in northwest India, the United Provinces, Central India West and the Central Provinces West. Temperatures were generally above normal in the west Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 115 deg. at Akola.

Forecast.—An extension in southeast Madras.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2-5-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.771 inches (.055 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .001

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.8 degrees (5.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of Wind at 8 a.m. S. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 7 miles per hour.

An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hr. 13 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, May 2.
Previous Closing Rate	18.55
To-day's Opening Rate	18.75 18.71
Difference	plus .20 plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	18.63
Difference	plus .08

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, May 2.
Previous Closing Rate	9.78
To-day's Opening Rate	9.89
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.89
Dierence	plus .11

INDECENT PROPOSALS ON 'PHONE

—:o:—

HINDU BOY IN TROUBLE

GIRL OPERATOR'S EVIDENCE

On a charge of outraging the modesty of Miss Irene Hibbert a telephone girl, Jivaji Motiram Satam, a Hindu was summoned before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third Court on Thursday Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Shroff.

'PHONE GIRL'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Matilda James another girl working in the Bombay Telephone Co. giving evidence for the prosecution said that on Sunday April 7 she and Miss Hibbert were on duty in the same room but in different Departments.

At about 3-30 p.m. somebody who gave his name as Ridrigues rang her up and asked for her name. She asked him why he wanted to know it. He replied that he would like to go out with her that night and he would give her Rs. 100 in return. Witness refused his offer and asked him to get off the line. The man rang her up again half an hour later and repeated the same offer which she again refused. Miss Hibbert relieved her and witness went down. Before that she had told Miss Hibbert what had happened. When she came up again at 5 she told her that the man had again been on the phone and that she had made an appointment with him.

TALK IN "BROKEN ENGLISH."

Cross-examined witness said that the conversation was carried on in broken English and that she could not repeat the exact words used by the man on the 'phone.

Miss Irene Hibbert in her evidence said that she relieved Miss James at 4-45 p.m. At about 5 p.m. the man rang her up and repeated the same suggestions he had made to Miss James.

LOATHE TO REPEAT INDECENT PROPOSALS.

He also made some additional indecent offers to her which she was loathe to repeat in the court.

He said that he would not be able to bring the money that day as it was a Sunday and the Banks were closed complainant agreed to take the money the next day and asked him to come and meet her in the office. She asked him first to 'phone her up from the Public Call office from the ground floor of the Building and then come up to the first floor. The man agreed and said that it would take about 15 minutes for him to reach her office. He would be dressed in a Dhoti and a black cap he added and he was a Hindu.

"YOU KNOW WHAT I WANT".

Exactly 15 minutes later accused came there and complainant went up to him and asked him what he wanted. He replied "You know what I want" whereupon he was asked to take a seat. In the meantime complainant 'phoned to her Manager but when he came there accused tried to bolt but was stopped by the Manager. The police were then communicated with who directed the complainant to prefer a complaint.

The case was adjourned to May 9.

POLICE CONSTABLES CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

—:o:—

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY MUSSALMANS

The Presidency Magistrate of the Dadar Court has issued summonses against certain police constables for alleged assaults on a Mahomedan motor driver and two mill workers.

Lal Mahomed Ali Mahomed a weaver in the Shapurji Bharucha Mills residing in the B.D.D. Chawls at Delisle Road in his information alleged that as there was some disturbance in that locality at about 8-30 p.m. on 27th April he took shelter in a Moghul's shop along with other Mahomedans. When he came out after some time he was arrested by the police and marched off to the Police Station. On the way he alleged all the five accused P. C. No. 1358|F and four other whose numbers he did not know) assaulted him mercilessly with sticks and fists. When they reached near the Police Station a Havildar gave him a heavy blow on his head and complainant felt giddy and bled from the head. Thereafter he was being pulled by the leg when a Hindu Havildar intervened and he was subsequently removed to hospital.

Sheikh Hasan Sheikh Hussein Bux, a weaver in the Sun Mill, and Kimatkhan Mutabarkhan, a motor driver to the Manager of the Bombay Gas Co. alleged that owing to the disturbance at DeLisle Road on April 27 they had to take shelter in the Moghul shop. Shortly afterwards the police came and arrested them and on the way to the Police Station assaulted them mercilessly. Sheikh Hasan identified P. C. No. 2124|F as one of the assailants while Kimatkhan identified P. C. No. 1002|F as the man who had assaulted him.

Mr. Tarapurewalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

CITY FATHERS IN A TEMPER

Two Doctors Indulge in Calling Names to One Another

—:o:—

HOUSE TREATS LETTING OFF OF STEAM AS A JOKE!

Nearly two hours were spent by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday in discussing the question of the primary schools teachers' salaries and dispersed without coming to any decision. During the discussion several times there were passage-at-arms between certain councillors which animated the proceedings. Consideration was given to a letter from the Schools Committee stating that in regard to the Corporation resolution dated 15th November 1928, the Schools Committee had very carefully considered the question and thought it necessary to approach the Corporation for an additional grant, if they desired the School Committee to give effect to their (Corporation's) opinion.

LET THE AXE DECIDE!

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letter of the Schools Committee be referred to the Retrenchment Committee for further consideration. Mr. Boman-Behram pointed out that Government had objected to the increase the Corporation had made in the salaries of the vernacular final passed teachers and that the salaries which the Corporation now paid were far in excess of the salaries paid by Government to their teachers of the same class.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the proposition.

MEASURE OF CIVILIZATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Standing Committee.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas stated that the measure of civilization of a country was gauged by the salaries of the teachers of that country. The teachers were responsible for shaping and making young boys into useful citizens and therefore they deserved adequate salaries.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta advised the House to stick to the original resolution of the Corporation.

MORE THAN MARKET VALUE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that the quality of the municipal teachers was very poor and they deserved to be taught rather than teach. He also thought that they got more than the market value.

The Municipal Commissioner said the "garib parvarism" of Dr. Viegas had involved the Corporation to the extent of lacs of rupees.

DOCTORS GO AT EACH OTHER.

Dr. Viegas retorted to the Commissioner when Dr. Javle remarked to Dr. Viegas: This is not a Goanese Club.

Dr. Vieas: (to Dr. Javle): You are a coolie.

There was a hearty laughter in the house at this passage-at-arms while some councillors urged both the doctors to withdraw the remarks. When an appeal was made to the President he stated that he had not heard the remarks of Dr. Javle. He however ruled that the expression of Dr. Javle was not unparliamentary. Dr. Vigas withdrew his remarks towards Dr. Javle.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION

The Commissioner then continued his speech and said the primary education in the city would cost the Corporation in the next five years at least Rs. 18 1/2 lacs. Then the drainage will cost at least Rs. 15 lacs a year and the amalgamation of Improvement Trust Rs. 12 lacs a year. He reminded the Corporation that while thinking of the lot of the poor teachers they had also to consider that they were trustees of the pockets of the rate payers and the attitude of the Corporation showed a very grave malady in the body politics and constitution of the Municipality. There was a porposal that he (Commissioner) should be a mediator between government and municipality to settle the question of the primary education and he advised the House to keep the teachers' salaries in proportion to that paid by Government.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said the Commissioner was subordinate to the Corporation and the Corporation did not require lessons from him in regard to their duties. He asked who was responsible for piling up debt to the tune of Rs. 20 crores of the Municipality?

Mr. H. P. Mody urged the House to remember that the cost of living had considerably gone down than that prevailed in 1916. Besides he pointed out that Bombay municipal teachers got more salaries than teachers of other province in India.

At this stage the closure was moved and the amendment of Dr. Viegas was put to the vote and a tie was declared as Dr. Solanki who had voted for the resolution withdrew his vote. The President gave his casting vote against the amendment and it was declared lost. The original proposition was then put to vote and that too was declared lost. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Preference to Square Accounts

MESSRS LANGLEY & CO.'S VIEWS

Bombay, April 30.

AMERICANS:—Our last Report was dated the 23rd instant and since that date the weakness has continued leaving prices from 55 to 69 points lower.

The early part of the week registered a small upward reaction which our Home Agents ascribed to the markets having been caught short, but on the small advance further heavy realising and forced selling made their appearance, causing a further lowering of values.

Cabling under date of the 27th instant our Liverpool Agents state:

"Market fears possibility record acreage owing exceptionally favourable planting conditions. Can see no inducement go long meantime but against selling short."

and again under date of 29th instant;—

"Tone of market very poor. Looks lower. Wih present prospects of large crop 10.000 looks dear."

Daily weather reports have been almost monotonous in their reference to the excellent weather conditions and the good start made by the crop, and sentiment has now definitely accepted almost a record acreage, the average of general ideas having increased to something around 49 millions. There can be no doubt that hese expectations appear fully justified and the result has been a great contraction in the trade's interest in the raw material. With this support withdrawn, holders of Actual cotton have pressed it for sale which in its turn, has precipitated a general wave of selling from all quarters.

The effect on sentiment has been cumulative and at the moment there appears little to check the downward movement unless it be a spell of generally unfavourable weather with an excess of rains, and with May in front of us it seems more reasonable to expect favourable than unfavourable weather. With sentiment in its present nervous state, sight is lost of the constructive side of things—the strength of the statistical position—the hazards of the growing season and the technically improved position of the market—all these are overlooked, or rather overshadowed, by the fear of a record acreage and large crop and until the market has discounted the possibilities of the latter factors, we prefer square accounts.

BOMBAY:—The decline has been more than fully reflected in local values which are from 13 to 15 rupees lower over the week. No improvement can be reported in the local supply situation which has been aggravated by the strike in the local mills. Broach/July/August has offered and still offers we think, an excellent hedge against "longs" in the Home Markets so long as such a protection is necessary.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1929.

In Whose Interests?

—:o:—

We published yesterday a full report of the interview that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had last week with the Finance Member. The observations made on the occasion by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Chamber, were a severe criticism of 18d. ratio and Government's persistance in the policy of floating sterling loans in England at a high rate to the prejudice of the Indian investors and taypayers. We cannot say that the Finance Member answered that criticism satisfactorily. We shall not attempt to discuss here the propriety of the particular loan of £10 millions floated by the Secretary of State in Great Britain early this year. The Chamber was more concerned about the general policy of foreign loans. Mr. Tairsee rightly insisted that Government should definitely commit themselves against the raising of loans in the London market except when there is no other alternative. He pointed out that indigenous borrowing would conduce to a fuller utilisation of the resources of the country and would "induce whatever there may be of hidden hoardings in the land to come out, thus helping the banking and industrial progress of the country." On the other hand the history of the British Empire has made it abundantly clear that nations depending mainly on foreign borrowing have gone to grief. Sir George Schuster evaded this main issue though he stoutly defended the particular loan raised in England in January last. There is force in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's warning to the public at a public meeting at Poona to beware of the foreign borrowing policy of the Finance Member lest he should convert India into another Sudan.

Sir George also defended the retention of the 18d. ratio on the ground that the ratio was a settled fact. But he did not satisfactorily answer the pointed questions whether after all the evil the higher ratio had wrought Government still believed that going back to the old ratio would be more harmful than persisting in their error and what was there to prove that the new ratio had adjusted itself. The least that the Chamber demanded from Government was a comprehensive statement setting forth in detail the results which had come about with regard to trade and industries in consequence of the adoption of the higher ratio. Sir George coolly replied that "the onus of proof lay rather on those who asserted that the new ratio had proved disastrous." This is as much as to say: "It is none of our business to make an enquiry. We shall remain stolid till in spite of ourselves the conviction is brought home to us that the ratio has proved disastrous." Have Government no responsibility in the matter? Or do they think that, having once got the ratio on the Statute Book with the aid of the official bloc in the Assembly they can well afford to snap their fingers at the public? The fact is that the case against the higher ratio is more than proved and is gaining more and more support even from several European businessmen in India; and for that very reason Government shirk a re-inquiry. Government are themselves aware of the mischief of the ratio, else, as pointed out by the Chairman of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Chamber in his interview with the Finance Member, "the Government would not adopt the policy of manipulating the exchange Council bills and reverse Council bills."

Some people may wonder why Government persist in their error. They may as well wonder why Government persist in raising loans in England, why for generations they imposed an iniquitous excise duty on Indian cotton goods, and why they refuse to raise the duty on imported piecegoods. The present ratio protects British manufacturers by cheapening their exports to India by 12 per cent. But two days ago Lord Peel said at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce that it was most necessary for the British to foster the Indian market, which "would have a great effect on our present unemployment." "If" he added, "the Indian market was curtailed, the effect could easily be imagined." The loyal Government of India have taken good care not to curtail the Indian market.

Squeezing Them Out.

—:o:—

Whatever the difference in political outlook between the Uitlanders and the Africanders in South Africa, between the Party led by General Smuts and that led by General Hertzog, there is one matter on which both are united. Both are agreed that the solution of the Indian problem lies in hounding out the Indians from the land. The notorious recrudescence of anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa is an illuminating commentary upon the attitude of South African White leaders towards the Indian Agreement. One would have expected that General Smuths, whose recent speeches in regard to the Hertzogite attempts to segregate the Natives politically, where no such segregation prevailed hitherto, showed a wider outlook than that of the Africanders, would find it possible to envisage the Indian question from the same broad-minded point of view. But his speech at Pretoria outlining the South African Party's election programme contains the ominous statement that the Party will strive for "the prohibition of Asiatic immigration and the very speedy repatriation of Indians." In other words, General Smuts emphasizes the policy of squeezing out the Indians through the repatriation clauses of the Indian Agreement. Needless to say the "uplift" portions of that Agreement will be conveniently forgotten, whichever party comes to power as a result of the general elections in South Africa. The prospect for the Indian community can hardly be said to be hopeful and there is all the greater reason, therefore, that they should follow Sir Kurma Reddi's advice and patch up their internecine quarrels to offer a bold and united front to the anti-Asiatic storm facing them.

Spirited Protest.

—:o:—

The London Branch of the Indian National Congress has done well to send a letter of spirited protest to the Prime Minister bringing to his notice "the display of brutality on the part of the police" who, it is alleged, assaulted certain individuals amongst the crowd gathered to greet the Simon Seven with black flags outside Victoria Station, London. The letter demands "an expression of regret towards the victims of these wanton assaults." It will be recalled that earlier messages from London stated that certain Indians and Englishmen were singled out for police attention, that Mr. Saklatvala was roughly handled and that the behaviour of the police was provocative and thoroughly out of keeping with their duties as custodians of law and order. The Indian National Flag was broken up and torn, thus adding insult to injury. Mr. Saklatvala proposed to interpellate the Home Secretary on Tuesday regarding the details of this wanton assault, inquiring of him also on what grounds he authorised the removal of persons belonging to certain nationalities or holding certain defined political views." The reply from "Jix" will be awaited with interest in India, but it is our duty to protest through public meetings at the desecration of the National Flag and the police terrorism.

Untenable Argument.

—:o:—

Bravely but vainly does the "Times of India" attempt in its Monday's issue to escape from the charge of inconsistency levelled against it when in one recent leading article it vindicated the necessity for Britain to acknowledge the Soviet Government and in another leading article in the same issue warned the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber against the futility of expecting co-operation from Labour leaders whom it charged with taking their ideas from Moscow. In its defence it puts a "simple question" to its critics. Do they, it asks "approve of the application of Soviet principles to Bombay mill industry, that is, the seziure and control of the mills by the workers' union? This ridiculous query is only an indication of how very much peoples' minds can be warped when once they have Moscow on the brain. It may not suit the policy of the "Times of India" to admit it, but we presume it knows very well that the Labour organisations in Bombay, or for the matter of that everywhere else in India, have no intention whatever of planning "a seizure and control" of the mills and factories.

Excellent Proposal

—:o:—

The munificence of a large-hearted and far-seeing philanthropist in South India has made possible what those who are desirous of securing for Indian music a higher status are striving after,—so far with only indifferent success. The Hon. Rajah Sir R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, who founded recently a university at Chidambaram, has now decided to maintain a college of Indian music at that place. The course which will extend to four years will lead to a diploma. It is noteworthy that the students will be admitted free, thus reviving the glorious traditions of seats of instruction in Ancient India. We hope the admirable initiative taken by the Raja will be followed up by other Universities which we are confident can, without much cost and with the certain addition to their utility as instruments for the promotion of culture, institute a Faculty of Music for the teaching of both Western and Eastern music.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF 18 D. RATIO

—:o:—

FINANCE MEMBER'S MISLEADING APOLOGIA

(By Vithaldas K. Bhuta).

The Finance Member's speech, at India's National Chamber in Bombay, was an illogical and desperate apologia for indulging in the ruinous policy of the higher exchange, at the cost of the poor millions of India.

Brandishing his big stick, like a Chinese 'Mandarin', Sir George Schuster unblushingly declared, with regard to the ratio question: "if any idea of going back to the 1/4 ratio is entertained this would create a state of uncertainty which would be disastrous to all business. Nothing was more essential for business than a feeling of security. Nothing was worse than uncertainty as the whole basis". It was for this reason, the Finance Member proceeded, that he had made so definite a statement in his budget speech because he thought "it was in the best interests of Indian business that all uncertainty should be removed. He was himself convinced", he said, "after the most careful and earnest consideration and a full appreciation of the grave responsibility, that it would be far worse for the country to go back now, after four years, to 1/4 than for it to continue with its 18d. ratio."

Does he happen to imagine that such unfounded generalizations about the disastrous effects of a change in the ratio to 16d., would carry conviction to the Indian commercial community, who know to their cost the heavy and abnormal depression in their trade and industry, prevailing as a direct result of putting the ratio to 18d?

BLUFF INSTEAD OF ARGUMENT

We are in a position to challenge the many unguarded statements of the Finance Members, which were more like bluffing the Indian commercial community into submission to his own views, instead of a reasoned argument in favour of the higher ratio.

1. First as to the desirability of stability of exchange.

If the Government of India were so anxious to have a stable exchange, why did they sacrifice the 16d. ratio, which was the normal ratio for so many years, in spite of the very grave warnings from the commercial communities of India? Why did they unsettle the Indian ratio, even when the Currency Commission Inquiry was still going on? Did they not do it, to sacrifice the interests of India, to the greedy interests of foreign manufacturers primarily the English ones?

2. Does he not know that the producers of India, the great mass of about 280 million people out of the total population—are hit to the extent of about 400,000,000 rupees every year in the Indian exports only, as a result of the higher exchange?

Instead of confessing the mischief done by the Exchange policy of the Indian Government and

(Continue on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

The Delusion.

A Reuter's message from Baghdad states that no stir has been caused there by the change in the cabinet and that the new Ministers will pursue much the same policy as that of their predecessors. There was no ground, we presume, to imagine that a stir would be made. The Iraquis, convinced that only a truly nationalist administration can win them genuine independence, are not vrey much concerned which member of the Progressive Party, the Party which looks to Britain for keeping it in power, takes up office and bends low beneath the British yoke. The Party has already declared that it is necessary "to sustain constitutional responsibilities in the belief that Britain will modify her attitude towards Iraq's national aspirations." The Progressives say in effect "Let us be good boys, and the plum will fall into our mouth." It is a delusion. The example of Egypt should be an eye-opener to Iraqui moderates.

Comprehensive Programme.

The first batch of voters' lists issued in Britain for the general election this month indicates how important it is for the political party, which hopes to succeed in scoring a majority sufficient enough to come into office, to woo the flapper vote. In 104 out of the 113 constituencies for which the lists are now ready, the women voters outnumber the men. The election manifesto issued by the Labour Party is fully alive to the necessity of making an attractive appeal to the enfranchised women and it makes extensive promises about the removal of legal, social and economic disabilities from which British women suffer. The manifesto emphesizes what Labour will do to reduce unemployment and there is no doubt its clever and comprehensive appeal will enable British Labour to take in a very large number of votes.

Frivolous Restrictions.

The statement issued by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with regard to the ban on his visit to Hyderabad does not materially extenuate the conduct of the State authorities. It appears from the statement that Panditji sent a wire to the Prime Minister conveying his desire to pay his respects to H. E. H. the Nizam and another to the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, telling him that he hoped to visit that University. To these wires the Home Secretary replied: "There is no objection to your visiting Hyderabad on the understanding that you do not participate in any political, Shuddhi or Sangathan movements or discussions." In the absence of any exceptional situation demanding extraordinary precautions, the restrictions on the free speech and actions of a responsible leader noted for his sobriety were utterly uncalled-for if not frivolous.

Training Rural Workers.

The Gujerat Vidyapith deserves to be congratulated on its starting a school for training rural workers. The course of training as outlined in the last issue of the 'Navjeevan', is a thoroughly practical one and will no doubt be improved in the light of experience. The urgent need of rural reconstruction is now widely recognised but there is at present far more talk than actual work. This is mainly due to the lack of trained workers and to some extent of clear notions about the nature of the work. We hope the bold undertaking of the Vidyapith will go a long way in meeting this double want.

A Thought For The Day.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud. I will build a school house in every valley over the whole earth. I will crown every hill-side with a place of worship consecrated to the gospel of peace."

CARLES SUMNER.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

MR. HOLME'S APPRECIATION

(By Blanche Watson).

"Jerusalem", says Reverend John Haynes Holmes, preaching on March 24th, on "Jews and Christians in the Holy Land" is cluttered up from end to end with Christian churches, shrines, monasteries and similar evidences of ecclesiasticism, and the same can be said in great or less degree of the whole of Palestine to-day.

EXTENSIVE TOUR.

Mr. Holmes, who was sent by Nathan Straus, prominent New York philanthropist, to give the dedicatory address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Straus Health Center in Jerusalem, made an extended tour of the country, and has returned full of enthusiasm for what the Jews are doing in that part of the world in laying the foundations for what he sees as a superb humanitarian enterprise—an experiment in true democracy—an enterprise which is the work of men who have been dreaming dreams and seeing visions.

CONTRAST IN SPIRIT.

The speaker contrasted the spirit in which Christians went to the Holy Land with the spirit which to-day inspires the Jews. The former, he declared, carried the sword, and it is the sword which is even now the symbol of their faith,—given the place of honour there in one of their great churches even as it is given a conspicuous place in Westminster Abbey, memoralizing the prowess of King Henry the Fifth. Not so, with the Jews, he pointed out. For them, not the sword but the "ploughshare"—not the spear but the "pruning hook". Always has the Christian in the East stressed the dominant power of physical force, and the Christian in Palestine, in our day, says Mr. Holmes, is no exception to this expression of group power. But not for the Jew, armies and navies, gun-boats and bombs. Not imposition, he pointed out, but suffering has been and still is the Jew's portion—not domination, but service, service to the children of men. Such service Mr. Holmes sees as the objective of the Zionists engaged in the planting of a homeland.

To the Christians belong the Crusades of the Middle Ages with their continual reliance on the sword and their glorification of the military man; to the Jews in our day shall be the Crusade of the Twentieth Century which seeks to turn the desert into fruitful fields and to make the waste places blossom as a rose. Theirs not the soldier of war but the soldier of peace,—the pioneer, with the social vision and the home-making instinct strong in his heart and mind.

THE PROPHET'S TRADITION.

Palestine, Mr. Holmes asserted, has ever witnessed the struggle of the King versus the Prophet, and to-day we seem to see the tradi-

(Continue on Page 10.)

What the People Say

—:o:—

STATES PEOPLE AND BUTLER REPORT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As it is now settled that the Conference of the Indian States' subjects is to be held on the 25th and 26th instant at Bombay, the following, the writer hopes, will meet with approval with the conveners of the said Conference.

The main recommendations of the Butler Committee are now out. Different papers and the national leaders have given their opinion on those recommendations and they have found them suicidal to the growth of both the Indian and British India in future. The recommendations clearly manifest the bringing about of partition of India and to establish a dyarchy in India. In fine, they suggest a "divide and rule" policy to be followed in India.

The British diplomats always judge a thing and work ahead. They know that the present British India will one day gain Swaraj and then it will demand all the rights and obligations that are now possessed by the Government of India. British India can legitimately claim those rights and obligations and Messrs. Abhyankar and Srinivas Iyengar have clearly exposed how they can be claimed by right by the future Commonwealth of India.

The Committee has cleverly and cunningly avoided in its recommendations, such occasion to come by transferring the right of consent on the parts of Princes for their relations with the future responsible Government in British India. Thus the consent of the Princes will be an indispensable ingredient in the future consolidation of both Indian and British India into one country. The Princes may come in the way and therefore there will evidently be established a dyarchy in India which both the British and States' subjects condemn in their interests and welfare. The subjects of States desire union with their kith and kin in British India and would like to have their places in the future Commonwealth of India without in any way prejudicing the rights and obligations of the Princes.

Therefore I suggest that the conveners of the Conference should invite the decisions of having direct relation with the future Commonwealth, of respective States through their representatives in the ensuing Conference and thereby declare with one voice and in unequivocal manner that the subjects of the States will like to have their relations with the Commonwealth and they shall try their level best towards this end. This alone will open the eyes of the Princes and the Parliament and this will be the only means to compel the Princes to give their consent.—Yours, etc.,

RAMANIK V. MEHTA.

"A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article appearing under the heading "A Mysterious Affair" in your issue of date, I enclose herein a true copy of a letter addressed to me by the Director of Civil Aviation, Delhi, in which I presume the nature of firms to which Government subsidy may be granted is fully explained you are at liberty to publish if required.—Yours, etc.,

S. PARTHASARATHY.
No. 1, Sukh-Nivas,
Matunga, G. I. P. Bombay,
May 1.

Office of the Director of Civil Aviation in India.
No. T-29.
New Delhi, the 27th Feb., 1929.

From
Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Shelmerdine, O.B.E.,
Director of Civil Aviation in India.

To
S. Parthasarathy, Esquire,
No. 1, Sukh-Nivas, Matunga,
G. I. P., Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 16th February, 1929, I have the honour to say that the Government of India are not at present contemplating the establishment of an air route from Calcutta to Madras or from Madras elsewhere. I would however add for your information, that a company intending to operate an air route in India in order to be eligible for a Government subsidy or mail contract must be registered in India with rupee capital and with a majority of Indian Directors and must afford opportunities for the training and employment of Indians in all branches.

(2) All civil air craft in British India must be in possession of certificates of registration before they can be flown and no such certificate will be granted unless the aircraft are wholly owned either (i) by British subjects, or (ii) by a company or corporation registered and having its principal place of business in His Majesty's Dominions and whereof the Chairman and at least two-thirds of the Directors are British subjects.

Air-craft intended for the carriage of passengers or goods for hire or reward must, in addition, be certified as air-worthy: for this purpose only those air-craft in respect of which there exist current certificates of air worthiness issued by the British Air Ministry can at present be certified as air-worthy in India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
etc., etc.

(True Copy.)
S. Parthasarathy.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE CRUELTIES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon is the president, and Miss Lind-Af-Hageby is the founder of a very excellent society, the "Animals' Defence Society", London, which tries to minimise slaughter house cruelties in England.

Her Grace the Duchess said:—"The next department is that of Slaughter Reform, and shows the bad, old weapons, still, I am sorry to say, in use both in Europe and America—the hammer and pole-axe for stunning, and the knife which is often used alone. Against that we have a new, humane mechanical instrument, which lessens the possibility of man's error, and also a model of the abottoir which the Animals' Defence Society has erected at Letchworth, near London, to demonstrate the practicability of our humane methods."—"Living Tissue," Boston, March, 1929.

I pray that angelic souls in India may kindly read the humane slaughter literature of the "Animals' Defence Society", London, personally visit slaughter houses in this country during working hours, note down any instances of preventive cruel ties that they may notice there, and appeal to authorities to kindly pass orders to prevent such cruelties, and thereby earn the blessings of "millions" of dumb creaturts.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.
Junagad, April 29.

VILE PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The most regrettable feature of the 4th annual general gathering of the above Association, which was held on Sunday 28th ultimo was that in spite of a large gathering of Deccani and Gujarati ladies, the entire proceedings of the meeting were conducted in English, the language of which especially ladies seemed to be quite ignorant. The natural and inevitable result was that during all the time the speeches were delivered and reports were read, the ladies were constrained to engage themselves in other diversions like conversation, gossiping etc. though they were careful enough not to disturb the attention of the male audience. This is—to say the least—a sad commentary on the cruel neglect of the mother-tongue on our part, at least when its use is most called for. Even the little girls who were prize-winners were precluded from the possibility of understanding the purpose for which they won the prize, as declaration of these prizes was made in English. Even if the 'constitutional language' of the club is English, the annual report should have been read in English, but there was no meaning in delivering the most instructive speeches on physical culture and the relative advantages of Indian and Western games, in English, presuming all the while that the women have no need of intruding into the domain of physical culture, a sphere of activity solely monopolized by men.

If thus, like individuals, our institutions will also be anglicised, the oft-repeated slogan of 'Indianisation'—not only as regards the political but even the social and moral aspect of the corporate life of society—will remain merely a cry in wilderness, and its realization will remain but a mere dream.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. O.

"THE RAMAN EFFECTS"

—:o:—

Calcutta Scientist Probes Mystery of Water

CALCUTTA, April 28.

"I am in the midst of most exciting things some of the very interesting conclusions which I can clearly perceive with my head are not, however, satisfactorily yielding to laboratory tests though I can assure you they are bound to do so any moment sooner or later. But you see this abnormal Calcutta heat these days is not responsible for it. I feel the inspiration right enough but not the inclination to think and act seriously. However, I shall give you some idea of the interesting researches which have already ben proved and tested in my laboratory." With these remarks did Dr. Raman greet a representative of the "Free Press of India" in his Study at the Science Association Buildings, Calcutta.

THE RAMAN RAYS

Prof. Raman's discovery of the Effect shown by his name has been put to a new use in his laboratory in investigating that natural phenomenon which is so familiar to all, but yet is a great mystery, why water expands instead of contracting when it is cooled and frozen into ice. By illuminating a block of clear ice or a flask of distilled water with the rays of a mercury lamp, and photographing the spectrum of the Raman Rays issuing from it, it is found at once by this method that the molecules of water behave in a manner quite different from those of other substances. Liquids which contract when they cool and freeze as for insance, benzene, or the paraffins, show sharp lines in their Raman Spectra. Water, however, shows a number of broad bands a careful examination of which shows to be composite in character. The width, position and brightness of the bands show remarkable changes with temperature. The Spectrum Photographs show in fact that water near its boiling point is chemically a different substance from water at low temperature. As the liquid is cooled towards and freezing temperature, new kinds of molecules are formed by the combination of the simpler types observed in the hot liquid, and this process can be followed step by step, till finally when ice is formed, we have sharp lines in the spectrum instead of broad bands. It is these chemical changes in the molecular formula of water which cause the liquid to behave in such an exceptional way at low temperatures.

Mineralogists known that many crystals i.e., transparent gypsum contains what is known as water of crystallisation. The study of the Raman Effect enables the presence of such water in crystals to be photographed spectrascopically. It is seen that here as in the case of ice, we get sharp lines and not bands, proving that the chemical state in the crystals is more akin to ice than to liquid water.—Free Press.

INSULT TO INDIA'S FLAG

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news of the Indian Flag being desecrated in England by the British Police has arrived in the last week. Three Indians are arrested in that connection. In obedience to the resolution of the Indian National Congress, the national flag is raised and saluted everywhere. I am astonished to notice that so far no protest by the Congress organisations and other bodies has been made at this disrespect of the Indian Flag in England. Our sense of self-respect and national honour has proved to be blunt in this matter. Had the British Union Jack or the Flag of any other nations been insulted the Government or the Consul of that nation might have pricked up their ears and moved Heaven and Earth in the matter. Why should not the several Youth Leagues and Labour Unions and Provincial Congress Committees urge the leaders of the Indian National Congress to take up this matter of the insult to the Indian National Flag and pass resolutions of protest at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held on 24th inst., in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

V. M. GARDE.

Khar, May 2.

It is learnt the Mysore Government have engaged the services of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to represent Mysore before the Cauvery Arbitration Board sitting at Coty.

"Policeman can't be Believed

—:o:—

MR. BHAGAT ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

Mr. S. S. Bhagat, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Allahabad, was recently challened by the Police for the offences of abusing a policeman on point duty and, under Motor Vehicles Act, disobeying a policeman's signal to stop while driving a motor car. The accused was fined Rs. 60/ for the first offence and Rs. 100 for the second. On appeal, Mr. Bhagat was acquitted of the first charge. The Sessions Judge referred the case on the second charge to the High Court recommending that the conviction and sentence could not stand as not only was Mr. Bhagat not bound to give a signal when turning to the left but the policeman's version could not be believed. This morning, Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, accepted the reference and set aside the conviction and sentence under the Motor Vehicles Act.—A. P.

ARE THEY "UNTOUCHABLES"?

—:o:—

LABOUR M, P'S. JOKE

LONDON, May 1.

An interesting story of how even in those Labour circles which do not go to the length of Independent Labour Party in anathematising the Simon Commission, there is no lack of perception of the real inwardness of the supposed welcome to the Commissioners in India is going round here.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labourite, it would seem, was approached by one of the demonstrators against the Commission who was accused of obstruction suggesting to him to go into the witness-box to bear evidence to the peaceful conduct of the Indian demonstrators and the police use of violence. Dr. Dalton replied he was himself present on the platform but not among the crowd. He smilingly added he saw some Indians inside on the platform awaiting the Simon Commissioner's arrival and asked those present whether these Indians were subjects of Indian States or members of what are known as the untouchable communities, as it was widely known that only these communities welcomed the Simon Commission in India.—Free Press Beam Service.

SUKHDEV'S BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

—:o:—

HE HAS IMPROVED IN HEALTH IN PRISON, SAYS MAGISTRATE

LAHORE, May 2.

The District Magistrate pronounced orders to-day on the application filed by Mr. Bishannath, Advocate, on behalf of Sukhdev asking for certain facilities to the accused. The Magistrate held it was not necessary to transfer the accused to a judicial lock-up.

IMPROVED IN HEALTH!

As regards food, bedding and cloths, the Magistrate remarked that the accused was a man of ordinary status and reports from police showed that he had improved his health in police custody. Moreover the police was providing him with all reasonable necessities.

As regards the interview with his relatives and the counsel, the Magistrate admitted the accused had got that right under English Law and Section 60 Criminal P. C. But he was given to understand that no application for interview was so far made, nor the police have refused any such interview. He, therefore, directed the accused counsel to see M. B. Abdulaziz, Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, and if this was refused the Magistrate would be in a position to pass any order on the point.

As regards the bail the Magistrate remarked this question had not been seriously urged by the accused counsel and he had no hesitation in rejecting it.—Free Press.

'KRANTI' EDITOR CONVICTED

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, May 2.

Mr. Jagdesh Singh, Magistrate, First Class, has convicted Pandit Santaram Wacheter, editor of the "Kranti" (Revolution), a vernacular weekly of Delhi, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 for not publishing his name in one of the issues of his paper, the fine to be paid within one week.—A. P.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

All the Volunteers who are prepared to work for the collection of Funds for the Meerut Defence, are requested to come to Mr. Nariman's residence, Madon Mansion, Chowpatty, on Friday (to-day) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

WATCH THE FINANCE MEMBER

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Warning

EVILS OF FOREIGN BORROWING

POONA CITY, MAY 1.

The Poona Spring lecture series was opened this evening by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M. L. A., under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Kale. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta delivered an address on the subject of "Financial foreign bond and bondage." He said India did not object to foreign borrowing as a business proposition, but India did not want the domination of foreign capitalists. The moment the foreign bond holder commenced to have a hand in the economic and financial affairs of the country, freedim fled away. He traced very lucidly the History of Egypt, Sudan, China and Kenya and Tanganyka whore the foreigner, especially the Britisher, under the guise of the economic development of the countries not only tried to take away the wealth of the country as interest, but tried to impoverish the country permanently. He specially mentioned the case of Sudan, where Sir George Schuster the new Finance Member of the Government of India was acting as Financial adviser to the Government of Sudan, and where he had attained game for his policy of foreign borrowing. He pointed out how the so-called Indian Railways were really being worked mainly for the foreign capitalists, rather than for Indians by showing that the very large number of the higher posts were being held by Europeans. He warned the people to keep a vigilant eye on the foreign borrowing policy of Sir George Schuster, lest the Finance Member should convert India into another Sudan.

Prof. Kale in his closing speech also endorsed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's views.—Free Press.

CEYLON REFORMS SCHEME

—:o:—

LABOUR PRY'S INTO AMERY'S MIND

LONDON, April. 30.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons introducing the Colonial Estimates Mr. Amery said the Donoughmore Commission had made very far-reaching and interesting proposals, not the least of them being the suggestion that the training in responsibility should be given short of what was ordinarily known as Responsible Cabinet Government by a system of committees parallel to that in the League of Nations or our great municipalities. Pending the report from the Governor of Ceylon he had naturally not yet taken any decision nor was it desirable to discuss the details of the Donoughmore Report.

LABOUR AND CEYLON.

Mr. Tom Johnston, official Labour spokesman in the absence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, followed Mr. Amery and regretted Mr. Amery's despatch to the Governor of Ceylon which was interpreted in some quarters as an intimation that unless the Donoughmore report was approved Mr. Amery was prepared not to proceed with it. Labour desired the extension of franchise so that the people who were being exploited might have the change in the ballotbox and control the economic development of the colonies.

TERMINATE THE INTERMINABLE.

Major-General Ormsby-Gore said it was more unlikely that the views of the Governor of Ceylon would be received or considered before the new Parliament met. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Johnston "read more into Mr. Amery's telegram to the Governor than I think he need have read". He pointed out that Mr. Amery had emphasised in the telegram that he was not anxious to depart to any large degree or on any important matter from the general scheme of the Donoughmore Report. Major-General Ormsby-Gore in a supplementary statement added that the telegram was partly sent not merely to give the Governor an indication of Mr. Amery's views but also to terminate the interminable new proposals which kept cropping up from all sections of Ceylon and which were taking up a great deal of the very valuable time.—Reuter.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

Points At Issue

(BY A RIGHT WING LABOURITE)

The very fact that a few mills are still working in spite of a vigorous propaganda and vigilant picketing shows that the present general strike is not unanimous. Of course, it cannot be denied that the majority of the mill-workers are idle and most of the mills have had to be closed down. It would be interesting to analyse the effect of the declaration of a general strike by the Bombay Kamgar Union. The minority being organised and using militant tactics has succeeded in stopping the majority of mills. The said Union has committees in the mills in which it has members in large numbers. Most of the members of the Committees are paid men bound to carry out the behests of their leaders. Moreover, it is rumoured that just before declaring this general strike the Managing Committee of the Union withdrew a sum of Rs. 35,000 deposited in the Bank. If it be a fact the natural inference is that the bulk of the amount withdrawn from the Bank, has been utilized for organising the present general strike. Those workmen and women who have been displaced owing to the three mills in the Wadia group being re-started with new men have also been, quite naturally, enthusiastic supporters of a general strike. The leaders of the Union have done their best to rally their followers under their standard of a general strike with the cry that the Union was in danger owing to the policy of victimisation pursued by the millowners.

AN ANALYSIS

In spite of all this, the response to the fiat issued by the Union to stop all the mills in the city has not been satisfactory. The apparent success of the Union in stopping the majority of the mills from working will be found on a careful analysis due to several adventitious factors. It is an undoubted fact that the Mohamedans and the people belonging to the "depressed" classes are not in favour of this strike. Firstly, because the Mohamedans who are mostly "Zoolas" (hereditary weavers) from Northern India, have a higher standard of living and secondly, they have practically settled in Bombay, thus being not in a position to go to their native places during a prolonged strike as the other weavers do; while the workers belonging to the "depressed" classes are spinners earning such wages as are barely sufficient for their maintenance. The latter have no credit with the grain-dealers and when they are in need of loans they get them only from the Pathan money-lenders who charge interest on the loans at the rate of 300 per cent., per year. These poor mill-workers have not yet recovered from the economic effects of the last year's strike. Besides, the mill-workers belonging to the "depressed" classes have no homes in the country where they can go during a prolonged strike, much less any income from landed property in their ancestral villages. In addition to these two large classes of mill-workers, viz., the Mohamedans and the "depressed" classes, all the spinners as a class, being very poorly paid workers, do not favour a general strike, except when the grievance is genuine and universal such as a threatened cut in their wages.

That in spite of the opposition of a large number of mill-workers the majority of mills have been closed on account of the strike can be explained only by the fact that the minority is organised while those who do not favour the strike are scattered. There is no doubt as regards the campaign of intimidation. Again it must be borne in mind that it is not possible for a mill to go on with one section only, almost all the mills in Bombay combining as they do, spinning and weaving in one. Not a few mills in the present strike had to ask the spinners to go back because there were no weavers. Thus even those workers who were willing to work had to remain idle to swell the number of strikers. Left to themselves 90 per cent of the spinners and 50 per cent. of the weavers would resume work at the earliest opportunity.

FROM ONE BLUNDER TO ANOTHER

When the grievance is genuine and universal, little persecution and no intimidation is required to bring about a general strike of the mill-workers. This was the case when there was a demand for increase in wages on account of a considerable rise in the cost of living and also when the annual bonus was discontinued. In the present case the grievance is neither universal nor genuine. The leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union committed a series of blunders. Had the small initial blunder been rectified in time, there would have been no necessity for the colossal blunder of a general strike. The dispute arose first over the refusal of the management of the Spring Mills to admit a worker said to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Union after a fortnight's absence without leave according to the version of the management and with leave as contended by the Union. There were similar complaints with regard to some four workmen in the Textile mills. In the Century mills a member of the Union's Committee was dismissed by the management on the alleged ground that he caused the whole department to be stopped for cleaning the frames an hour earlier than usual so that the workers could leave their work an hour earlier, without the permission of the head of the department and the dismissal of this one man was followed by the dismissals of twelve more workmen in the same mill on the ground that they instigated other men to go on strike. Without going into the merits of the case it may be safely said that the origin of the present general strike is traceable to the alleged victimisation of some eighteen workers happening to be staunch supporters of the Union in their respective mills, i.e., the three mills in the Wadia group. The strike in the three mills involving about 15,000 work-people was allowed to be prolonged and on the owners having re-started the mills with old new men, the present general strike was declared by the Girni Kamgar Union.

No sensible person can deny the workers the right to strike when all other means fail to get a grievance which is sufficiently serious redressed or to enforce a demand which is fair and reasonable. Even a general strike may be quite justifiable at times. Also if cannot be denied that the attitude of the millowners towards their workmen is not always fair and reasonable. Unjust dismissals are common and the orders of dismissal howsoever unjust are generally confirmed by the managers and the agents. Even the Girni Kamgar Union with all its vaunted militancy has not been able to stop corruption and bribery in the mills where it has a large membership. Some shrewd jobbers, mukadams and naikins have become enthusiastic followers of the Union and collect its subscriptions from the men and women under them and thus succeed in screening their under-hand dealings. Also in some mills the members of the mill-committees are said to be doing what the jobbers formerly did there to feather their own nests. Corruption in whatever form must be done away with.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

The present general mill strike has brought the crucial question to the front, whether the Union must be allowed to ruin the industry and the workers who are dependent on it for their livelihood. If not, the question must also be settled once for all whether the mill-owners are willing to recognise a legitimate trade union movement. Frequent strikes, partial or general or in individual mills, must necessarily lead to instability and ultimately to the ruin of the industry which can never prosper without peace and co-operation on the basis of self-respect. The Girni Kamgar Union cannot infinitely go on with its present policy of allowing workers to go on strike at the order of a handful of workers in the mill concerned without first trying to get the grievances redressed through the proper channel. A strong trade union movement can be only built up by fostering the spirit of discipline in the rank and file and the immediate aim of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat must prove the ruin of a constitutional labour movement. Howsoever beautiful the ideal of internationalism may be, it has to be realised by degrees and in the present condition of our country we cannot afford to overlook altogether the national aspects of industry and labour.

The first concern of a legitimate trade union movement is to look after the wages and hours of work. It cannot neglect the lowest paid workers in the industry. The strength of a chain is to be estimated according to the strength of its weakest link. Frequent strikes render the weak units still weaker.

Although the mill-owners and the mill-workers are directly concerned in this struggle, the general public is also vitally interested in the solution of the problem. It must curb both autocracy or the forces of reaction and mobocracy or the forces of destruction. Let it encourage a well-founded, well-developed and well-disciplined labour movement alongside of a prosperous national industry.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S VISIT TO ANDHERI

CIVIC ADDRESSES TO BE PRESENTED

The District Local Board of the Bombay Suburban District and the Andheri Notified Area Committee have resolved to present addresses to Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel at Guzdar Hall in Andheri on Sunday May 5 at 8-30 a.m.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Decline

HESITANT FEELING

Bombay, May 2.

Cotton Mil Shares opened quiet but steady at about unchanged pri-

ces and ruled easy on marked absence of support. Recent buyers were liquidating as there was no improvement in the strike situation. There were some occasional rallies but were not maintained. There exists a hesitant feeling among operators and are not inclined to operate. Tata Iron Shares also opened steady but declined on long liquidation. In the miscellaneous section Bombay Burmah Shares were easy. Tata Hydros were also a shade easier. Cement Shares were neglected. Bank Shares were steady with a moderate demand. Government Securities were slightly easier.

Business in cash was done as under:—Elphinstone Ordinary Rs. 4|8, Rs. 5. E. D. Sassoon As. 9|- As 9 9. Solapur 5325|- 5350|- Ahmedabad Prantij 767|8, 770|- Central Provinces 96|- India Bank 101|- Imperial 1407|8. Union 3|10, 3|10|6. Central Rs. 21|- 20|14. Ahmedabad Elec. 127|8, Andhra Ordi. 577|8 580, Pref. 955|- Tata Power Ordinary 440, 437|8. Gwalior Cement 96|8, 97. United Cement 80|- 80|8 Punjab 11|, 11|2. Universal Fire 3|4. New India 21|- Vulcun 6|8. Scindia 10|2, 9|13. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 133|8, Second 76|12, 76|8 Tata Construction 50|4, 50|12. Telephone Deb. 56|6. B. B. Petrol 4|15. 4|15|6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 2.

Bombay Dyeing 788; 85; 86; 83; 81; 82.
Century 343; 42; 40; 41; 42.
Colaba 117; 18.
Crescent 121.
Fazul 690; 87; 91; 86; 85; 87.
Indore 381; 82.
Madhowji 36.
Nagpur 465; 63; 65.
New Great 200; 198.
Pearl 423; 21; 20; 23; 21; 20; 21.
Simplex 53.
Swadeshi 415; 12; 13; 15.
Burma 795; 93; 94; 93; 91.
Hydro 1128; 27; 28; 27.
Tram 137.
Deff. 210; 8; 10; 6; 5; 4-6.
Ord. 59-8; 6; 2; 58-14; 12; 10; 58.
Bundi 18-14; 12.
Indian 306; 5; 7; 6; 5; 6.
Katni Ord. 205; 6.
Alcock 281; 85.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay May 2.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 332/8
Apollo 60 nil 4-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y 65.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 782/8
Bombay Industrial (20) -
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y x.d. 342/8
Central India 100f xd. 465
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 118/12
Crescent 100 9f 121/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12
David 250 nil 222/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 167/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 500 nil 5-8
Fazulbhoy 250 687 /8
Finlay 100 10y 87/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 128/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 230
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 382/8
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 69
Kohinoor 10/3/1/0 175
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd. 1475
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75
New Great Eastern 200 10y 198/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 42104
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350
Simplex 250 nil 53/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f xd 415
Swan Mills 25 nil 30
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 500 6/8 77
Central 250 21
Eastern £5 xd. 87/8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1407/8
Imperial Contributory 125 101 348/12
Union 5|11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f 18/12
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 97
Indian Cement 2/10 nil 306/4
New Indian Assurance 51y 21/2
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10-206/4
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/0f 770
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96-8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tepty Valley xd. 637/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 12// xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 580
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 137/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1127/8
Tata Power 70,000 nil 437/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 6 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 9/15
New India Assurance 6y 21/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1975
Vulcan 10 6/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Slife Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 200 12 6y 207/8
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B. Burma T Corporation 125 791/4
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8. 187
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Scindia Steam 9/13
Tata Construction 30 4y 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 204/6
Tata Iron Ord. 58

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 2.

Cotton	15,519	Bales
Wheat	5,699	cwts.
Linseed	17,130	,,
Rape Rai and Mustard-seeds	2,503	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,211	,,
Poppyseeds	30	,,
Groundnuts	16,102	,,
Castorseeds	10,012	,,
Rice	3,064	,,
Myrabollams	5,358	,,
Cottonseeds	25,109	,,
Gram	5,807	,,
Joowar	3,304	,,
Maize	72	,,
Barley	231	,,
Bajree	1,051	,,
Coal	1,172	tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot Sellers 9-15|16d.

NO WAY OUT OF IMPASSE STILL!

(Continued from page 1.)

One prominent leader of the Girni Kamgar Union remarked to a "Chronicle" representative that there were less chances on Thursday than on the day previous of a happy compromise being arrived at between the Union and the Association.

NO WAY OUT OF IMPASSE STILL.

To all intents and purposes it appears that at the present moment there is no solution available to break through the impasse. It is expected that the General Member will again make fresh attempts to bring the contending parties as near to one another as he possibly can. His optimism does not make him believe that the door for friendly negotiation is closed once for all. Probably he will invite the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union to meet him to-day (Friday) to resume discussion on the strikers' demands. The general consensus of opinion among the labour leaders to-day goes to show that so far as the cardinal demands of the strikers are concerned, the labour representatives do not recognize any compromise. In fact, in Thursday's Conference they are understood to have turned down a proposal made by the General Member that they should make certain amendments in their demands.

NOTHING TO DO IN THE MATTER.

Later in the afternoon on Thursday the General Member held another informal conference with the representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. R. S. Asavale who acted as the spokesmen of this Union are siad to have made it clear to the General Member that they had nothing to say in the matter as their Union was not a party to the dispute this time. Both the Home Member and the General Member will stay in Bombay for some days to watch the developments of the situation.

LABOUR LEADERS CONFER WITH GENERAL MEMBER

HOME MEMBER GIVES A GRATUITOUS THREAT

The following Press Bulletin has been issued by the Girni Kamgar Union:—

The General Strike has now lasted for a week and while the workers under the lead of the Girni Kamgar Union are determined to fight the issue, to a finish, there is no sign of any desire on the part of the millowners to arrive at a reasonable settlement. The General Member gave a patient hearing to the case of the Girni Kamgar Union on Wednesday morning and promised at the end to call a joint conference of the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union and the Mill owners' Association. The interview that he had with the Millowners immediately after seems to have led him to change his plans, and instead of calling a joint conference, he invited the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union to see him again on Thursday at 3 p.m. The representatives of the Union were surprised to see Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, sitting with Sir Gulam Husein at this interview. The General Member raised afresh the whole issue of the functions and powers of Mill Committees and how far they were to be recognised and it was contended on behalf of the Union that while the relations between the Mill-Committees and the central executive of the Union were to be defined by the Union itself, the Mill-Committees ought to be considered as being vested with full representative power, so far as the Millowners were concerned. If the Millowners' Association conceded to individual millowners the right to negotiate separately, they could not question the right of the Committees of the Union in each individual mill to negotiate separately, and it was not for the owners to discuss the question of the relations between the Mill-Committees and the central executive of the Union, just as the Union had never attempted to discuss the relations between the individual mills and the Association. The General Member then raised an entirely different issue, viz. use of intimidation. He declared that methods of intimidation had been used in bringing the men out on strike, and the Home Member supported him.

HOME MEMBER CHALLENGED.

The Union representatives challenged the Home Member to point out a single instance of intimidation on or before Friday last when more than a lakh of people had downed tools at the appointed hour according to the instructions of the Union. The Home Member could not, of course, give even one such instance. The Union representatives further declared that they could point out several instances of intimidation practised by the Millowners and their agents to drive the men inside the mills. The General Member then asked if a solution could not be found for the present deadlock. The Union representatives answered that the best solution was that the Millowners should immediately grant all the demands of the Union. They were, however, quite prepared to listen to whatever the General Member had to propose. The General Member said that he would consider the matter again and inform the Union what step he was going to take. It seemed that he had dropped the idea of a joint conference.

A THREAT TO LEADERS.

When the interview was about to come to a close, the Home Member intervened and gave a gratuitous threat to the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union that, if the general strike continued and there was a communal riot, they, as officials of the Union, would be held responsible for any breach of peace. The Union representatives reported that they had not come there to listen to threats, but to discuss the ways of settling the industrial dispute by means of negotiations at the express invitation of the General Member and the Home Member's attitude was not likely to encourage an atmosphere of peace and goodwill. The Home Member climbed down and explained that he was only giving a warning and he reminded the Union representatives of what had happened in the city three months ago. The Union representatives replied that his own department as well as the Millowners were in more need of this warning and this reminder than the Union officials who were doing their best to avert communal trouble, and had so far admittedly succeeded to a wonderful extent in their attempts.

The separate interview given by the Home Member to the Millowners on Thursday and his promise to utilise the Police Force, if necessary, to check the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union are a clear indication of the fact that the Government no longer desire to maintain an attitude of a neutral peacemaker in this economic dispute between the owners and the workers. If the Government think that they can break the strike and crush the Union by threats of repression they are making a very sad mistake.

MEETING AT NAGU SAYAJI WADI.

A monster meeting attended by more than forty thousand persons was held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on Thursday evening when the results of the Conferences with the General Member on the two days were explained by the Union officials and it was resolved that the strike shall be continued until all the demands were granted and that the activities of the Union shall be carried on with full vigour in spite of any repressive measures that may be adopted.

Two meetings of strikers will be held on Friday, one at 7-30 a.m. at Mhatarpakhady (Mazagon), and the other at 4-30 p.m. at Lalbaug, opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mill.

The General Member has invited the representatives of the Union for another conference on Friday at 11-30 a.m.

MORE MILLS CLOSE DOWN

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION'S CIRCULAR

The threatening attitude of the strikers towards the black legs in the past few days was responsible for the closing down of some more mills on Thursday. The Framji Petit and Atlas mills which worked in full swing after the strike, were closed down owing to insufficient number of operatives. The pelting of stones on workers going to their mills and stoning of the mills also continued on Thursday. A large number of strikers collected near the Textile and Century mills and began to pelt stones, but they were quickly dispersed by the police. At some places, the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union clashed with those going to work and had the worse of it. The following mills worked on Thursday in full swing: Century, Textile, Spring, Colaba, Bradbury, Manekji Petit, Hindustan, Simplex, Khatao and Indian Manufacturing.

The Girni Kamgar Union has issued leaflets in which they state that the millowners are at their wits' end owing to the unity of the strikers. The Hon. General Member has come from Mahabaleshwar to settle the strike, but the strikers should remain firm till all their grievances are redressed.

NOTICES TO CLERKS WITHDRAWN

With reference to the report published in "The Chronicle" yesterday that consequent on the strike some of the mills had served notices on their clerical staff to the effect that their services would be dispensed with from the end of this month, we understand that the authorities of the mills belonging to the Sassoon group have withdrawn these notices.

ANOTHER ORGY OF POLICE RAIDS

(Continued from Page 1).

private residence of Lala Shankar Lal, ex-Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, and the offices of the Insurance Companies which the Lala is Director, were also raided. Several papers were seized. It is also understood that the offices of the Mazdoor Sabha and Delhi Syndicate, Ltd., were also searched. It is said that this action is in connection with the Assembly Bomb Case.—Free Press.

DETAILS OF DELHI SEARCHES

DELHI, May 2.

Further enquiries in respect of the house searches this morning show that the Lahore police brought a young man in custody to Delhi and took him to a house owned by a man named Saranpartap. It is stated that a young man named Harishchandra, of Allahabad, used to live in that house. Several other young men also lived in the same building and were occasionally seen cycling round the city.

The police searched the house but it is reported they found nothing incriminating.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS IN LAHORE

BOY OF ELEVEN TAKEN IN CUSTODY

ALLAHABAD, May 2.

A number of searches are reported to have been carried out by Police in various parts of Allahabad this morning. Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police, searched No. 6, George Town, a very respectable locality where advocates and professors own houses. The house is occupied by the brothers of Mr. A. N. Dey who left recently for England to study for Doctor of Science Degree. The Police took away some papers. This search is stated to have been made in connection with the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. The police also searched a house in Bharati Bhawan said to be occupied by a Khattri gentleman and a small office of a Bengali. No arrests were made. One or two other places are also reported to have been searched.—A. P.

NILE WATERS

AGREEMENT REACHED

LONDON, May 2.

Cairo.—It is announced that long drawn Anglo-Egyptian negotiations with regard to Nile waters have resulted in agreement which will enable Egypt to carry out great irrigation projects on the Upper Nile. The subsidiary Egypto-Sudanese agreement was recently signed governing the use of the Nile waters for the irrigation of Sudan.—Reuter.

MURDER OF GIRL WIFE

STUDENT'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED

MADRAS, May 2.

Justices Waller and Ananthakrishna Iyer confirmed the judgment of lower court in a case in which a Brahmin student of 22 was convicted and sentenced to death on alleged offence of poisoning his girl wife to death. Their Lordships observed that the accused's conduct was highly reprehensible and nothing but extreme penalty would meet the ends of justice.—Free Press.

SAKLATVALA IN PARLIAMENT

Appeal to All Nationalist Organisations

The forthcoming British General Election looms as an important international event of the year. In it are bound up issues of war and peace, and repression or reforms for India. As these issues are of great importance, it is essential that India should have its spokesman on the floor of the House of Commons to espouse our cause. The sitting-member for Batersea—Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala—has justified the confidence of his electorates and of this country, and at all available opportunities has represented India's case fearlessly and correctly.

The dwindling Liberals and the die-hard Tories have attacked "Sak" in the past elections and emptied their swollen money-bags but did not brighten their prospects. The British Labour Party this year has entered into opposition to oust Shapurji, which is a direct challenge to our country. But dear Old "Sak" is undeterred. He has planned his campaign and is pursuing it most vigorously.

The election campaign requires financial contributions of at least £1,000. So far, we have been able to remit £500 (five hundred pounds) to Shapurji. We require further donations of £500 to complete the £1,000. What are our leaders doing please? What are our Congress Committees and Trade Unions doing please?

APPEAL.

Here is Ramsay McDonald defying India and Indians and is misrepresenting Sak in Britain that Sak does not voice the views and sentiments of young-India! Will not the Congress Committees, Yooth Leagues, Independence Leagues, Trade Unions and other public bodies pass resolutions expressing their confidence in Sak and forward same to:—M. Desai, Ranchhod-Bhawan, Girgaon, Bombay (4) for transmission to London?

Will not the nationalist papers (including vernacular papers) give regular publicity to this appeal for moral and material support to Sak?

And will not some of our well-to-do Swarajists give their bits for Sak's Election Fund? Time is short—very short indeed. My countrymen! Still up, do your duty to your solitary Indian M.P., Shapurji Saklatvala. Forward remittance to:—

B. F. BHARUCHA.
63, Pedder Road, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT BANDRA

Addresses to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

BANDRA, May 1.

The Conference work is proceeding in full swing, and the spacious Pandal erected for the purpose in the compound of the municipal primary schools, Waterfield Road, is now complete. It is tastefully decorated with Khadi buntings, and the school building is fitted up specially for the occasion with electric lights.

Nearly 15 Khadi and Swadeshi articles stalls have been erected, and the Khadi Exhibition will be opened at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday) by Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President-elect of the Conference, will arrive at 6-15 a.m. to-day, and the procession will start at 7 a.m. The President-elect, Mr. Vallabhbhai will put up at the bungalow of Mr. Sabnis, Turner Road, Bandra, where the Congress Committee have made all possible arrangements.

The number of members of the Reception Committee so far enrolled is about 200, but the same is expected to rise to 300. The number of delegates is not yet known definitely; arrangements for their boarding and lodging have been made by the Committee.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG.

The President will perform the hoisting ceremony of National-flag at 7-30 a.m to-morrow.

ADDRESSES TO SARDAR.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will receive addresses on Sunday—5th instant, at 8-30 a.m. at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, from Suburban District Local Board and the Andheri Notified Area Committee.

BANDRA AGLOW WITH NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The town of Bandra in particular and the Suburban District in general are astir with national activities, and it is expected the 7th Session of Maharashtra Provincial Conference will be an eventful one and will give a distinct lead on the most burning local question of the land-revenue policy of the Bombay Government.

The subjects will discuss the resolutions to be placed before the Conference to-day at 4 p.m. in the school premises, Waterfield Road.

ONE TURNS APPROVER?

LAHORE BOMB FIND CASE

LAHORE, May 2.

It is reported that one of the four persons arrested in connection with the discovery of a bomb factory has made a confession before the City Magistrate and has been granted conditional pardon.

In the course of the hearing of the bail application of one of the four accused before the District Magistrate, the prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police informed the Court that police had information that there was a conspiracy to murder certain persons in the Punjab and the United Provinces. He added that the accused were members of a Revolutionary Army which had as one of its objects the overthrowing of the Government by force.—A. P.

Hon. Mr. A. N. Moberly has been appointed Vice-President of the Bengal Executive Council.

The Standing Committee of the South Indian States Subjects' Conference meets at Bangalore on the 8th instant to discuss the Butler Committee Report.

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Zamindar, Sreeraghav Ayurvedasramam Kadali, Razole(GodaveriDt.)India

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The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

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DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD. DACCA

MR. SASTRI'S VISIT TO E. AFRICA

SCOPE OF MISSION

NO POWER TO COMMIT INDIA GOVERNMENT

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

Criticism which the bald announcement made from Viceregal Camp of the deputation of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to East Africa at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has so far tailed to elicit any explanatory statement from the Government of India as to the exact nature and scope of the mission with which Mr. Sastri has been entrusted. I am, however, in a position to give some idea of the work which Mr. Sastri is expected to do in East Africa.

One good result which Mr. Sastri's visit to East Africa has resulted in is the abandonment of the Hilton Young Commission's suggestion of appointing a member of the Indian Civil Service to the Executive Council of the Governor of Kenya to watch Indian interests. This suggestion, ever since the report was published, found no favour either with the members of the Central Legislature or with Indians in East Africa as expressed at the Congress. The Government of India were therefore hard put to meeting the difficult situation created by the categorical condemnation of the Commission's proposal in this respect. Correspondence ensued with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Government of India were able to impress on him the necessity of sending a non-official Indian public man of the experience and standing of Mr. Sastri.

NATURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

I understand these negotiations were mostly as regards the relation which Mr. Sastri's work should bear towards Sir Samuel Wilson's during the coming three or four months and the extent of his authority to negotiate with Sir Samuel Wilson. The official announcement in this respect has for obvious reasons been couched in the vague term of assisting the East African Indian community on matters arising out of the Commission's report. It is not stated whether his assistance will be in the direction of the majority report only and what he would do if there is any attempt on the part of Lord Delamere and his followers to re-open the question of self-government with Sir Samuel Wilson outlined by the Chairman of the Commission himself in his minute.

The Government of India appear to believe that the Commission's observation that self-government for East Africa is not a matter which can be envisaged within any conceivable date is sacrosanct and are not evidently disturbed by the efforts that are made to give the go-bye to the fundamental principles of the report which in themselves were more or less contrary to the spirit of the Wood-Winterton agreement.

Sir Samuel Wilson has been charged by th eBritish Government to ascertain on what lines a scheme for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda would be administratively workable and to report the outcome of his discussions. This enquiry is expected to occupy three months and by that time a new government would have come into power in England.

NO COMMITTING POWERS.

One thing is clear that Sir Samuel Wilson has been given no power to commit the British Government in any way and the one object of his mission is merely to ascertain local facts. His recommendations will therefore be dealt with by the next government in England.

I am in a position to state that equally so is Mr. Sastri not given power to commit the Government of India in his discussions with Sir Samuel Wilson, and his duty will be merely to report to the Government of India the trend of Indian opinion in Kenya and adjacent territories and to help Indians there to place their views before Sir Samuel Wilson in a manner which would not go against the fundamental principles of the Commission's report. His functions will thus be more or less of a character which attended the deputation of Mr. Ewbank and Kunwar Maharaj Singh when the Commission was conducting its survey.

Mr. Sastri is in the happy position that his two lieutenants, Mr. H. N. Kunzru and Mr. Kothanda Rao are already in Kenya fully ascertaining local feeling of not only Indian but also of other immigrant communities and their assistance will be available to him in his task.

Should, as the result of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission, there should be any vital change of policy in the proposals to give effect to the Commission's recommendations that could be only as a result of agreement between the various Governments concerned. Then, perhaps, the Government of India would effectively intervene. Meanwhile, they are adopting a policy of wait and see.

There is a section of opinion which thinks that Mr. Sastri's hands would have been considerably strengthened if there had been a frank disuession in the Legislative Assmebly of the underlying principles of the Commissions report which had been prevented by the hush-hush method adopted by the Government of India during the recent Delhi session.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

—:o:—

MR. JINNAH ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science was held on Saturday the 27th instant when in the absence of Mr. K. Natarajan Mr. M. H. Vakil, presided. After the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, Mr. S. G. Warty, read out the report for the year 1928.

REPORT OF WORK.

The report shows that the membership of the Institute increased from 77 to 91 during the year. The Institute arranged six important lectures during the year which were very well attended. The inaugural address was delivered by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on "Constitutional Reforms". Sir Lallubhai Samaldas delivered a lecture on "Agricultural Commission's Report" under the presidentship of Dr. Mann. In addition to organising these lectures, the Institute held regular classes for some time on Sundays with a view to interest the younger generation into the scientific study of polical and economic subject. The class was commenced from the 15th July and the subject for discourse was "Studies in Political Theories" Mr. M. H. Vakil, vonducted these classes and he delivered in all 13 discourses.

Commencing from November 18th i. e. when the Colleges re-opened after the vacation, Mr. Warty delivered six discourses on "India's Future Constitution" with special reference to Nehru Committee's Report, one on each Sunday.

The Committee has appointed a sub-comittee to draft a memorial to Government suggesting the creation of a Board of Economic Enquiries on the lines followed in the Punjab.

Mr. Rebello moved the adoption of the report with the audited statement of accounts and Mr. Syed Munawar seconded and the report was adopted.

The meeting thereafter elected Mr. M. A. Jinnah as President for the year 1929 and a new managing committee.

SWADESHI NAVIGATION COMPANY

A new Swadeshi navigation company called the "Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company, Limited", has been started in Burma. The business of carrying goods and passengers by steam ships is a vital national concern and should not be allowed to be monopolised by Europeans. The capital of the new company is Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 25 each and the management is in the hands of experienced businessmen several of whom are already launch owners.

NEHRU REPORT UNDER MUSLIM X-RAY

—:o:—

Madras Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Khilafat Committee, a public meeting was convened on Sunday of Muslims of all shades of political opinion. Several leaders addressed them on the attitude of the Muslims towards the Nehru Report. The proceedings were all in Urdu and a summary is given below.

Mr. Yakub Hassan who presided, regretted that Muslims had not attended the gathering in larger numbers. The meeting was convened to give an opportunity for people of different political sections among Muslims to freely express their opinion and he would give leave to any one who wished to speak to do so.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed then addressed the gathering. He traced the history of the Nehru Report and said that until 1927 the Congress and the Muslim League had worked hand in hand but afer 1927 a rift seemed to have come. The Muslims to-day acquiesced in the fundamental principles that were dealt with in the Report but with regard to the solution suggested for the special interests and claims of the Muslims, they would stand by the Delhi proposals, and the Muslim League in 1928 at its annual session. Unless and until the All-Parties' Convention agred to the minimum demands put forth by the Muslim League and further alterations made to the proposals at the last adjourned session of the Muslim League, the Muslims would not, he said, be in a position to agree to the proposals of the Nehru Committee.

"MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA."

Proceeding, he said that it had been said by some that Congress Mussalmans had joined the Hindus and given up the Muslim community. This, he said, was merely a mischievous propaganda. Congress Mussalmans were both Muslims and Corgressmen. By being the one they did not cease to be the other. On the other hand, if they left the Congress which was a political body, Muslims would stand to lose. As long as they were in the Congress they were able to exert a tremendous influence over the decisions of the Congress and history would prove that Mussalmans had always gained advantage by being within the Congress. As long as Muslims worked hand in hand with the Congress, Hindu-Muslim riots were few and the community were making vast political and social advance. Even now he had not given up the hope that if Muslims joined the Congress in larger numbers they would be able to exert an influence over the Congress and get their just claims recognised. By conceding the claims put forward by the minority community of Muslims, the Hindu majority would not be affected. He trusted and hoped that by co-operation with the Congress and more mutual goodwill and understanding between the two communities, a lasting solution for the liberation of this country would be arrived at. The time had come when Hindus and Mahomedans should establish a combined Hindu-Muslim Raj instead of a purely Muslim Raj as was the case before. He was certain when Swaraj was established in this country, Muslims would stand to gain even as the Non-Brahmins would gain among the Hindus.

"ASPIRED FOR INDEPENDENCE"

He, therefore, wanted to make this clear: that Mahomedans could not subscribe to the Nehru Report as a whole because the solution put forth for the safeguarding of their rights was not sufficient and adequate. The Mahomedans insist on a federal system of government being established, especially if it was honestly meant that any majority should enjoy the rights and privileges of a majority. Muslims, he said, were opposed to the unitary system recommended by the Nehru Committee and they aspired for independence because they could not conceive of being under another government and yet call themselves free.

"DIDN'T SATISFY MUSLIM DEMANDS."

Mr. Hamid Khan next addressed the meeting. He said it was necessary for the two communities, Hindus and Muslims, to come to some understanding and devise ways and means by which they could settle their differences. In view of that the Nehru Report was prepared but unfortunately the solution that the Report offered of the Muslim question had not been acceptable to a very large majority of the Muslim community. in view of the fact that it did not guarantee the rights of the Muslim community sufficiently. At Calcutta the Muslim League formulated certain demands which were placed before the All-India National Convention and which were to his knowledge accepted by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other leaders, but unfortunately the friends of the Hindu Mahasabha, like Mr. Jayakar, had not been able to see eye to eye with the League in this matter and since then some of the Muslims had not been able to accept the Nehru Report in so far as it did not satisfy them.

In bringing the proceedings to a close, Mr. Yakub Hassan explained to them in answer to a question from one of the members of the audience, the meaning of the term 'joint electorate' and its implications. The joint electorate idea was accepted by the Hindus on account of the influence exerted especially by Maulana Mahomed Ali. But until the Lucknow Conference the Khilafat Committee and Muslim League were one, but at Lucknow, Mr. Shaukat Ali took a different turn. There had been differences of opinion amongst Muslims with regard to the Nehru Report and the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the Muslim claims. All sections of Muslims were agreed that unless the minimum demands put forth by the Muslim League were accepted by the All-Parties' Convention, the Muslims would not accept the Nehru Report in toto. He hoped that a solution of the problem would be soon arrived at.

The meeting then terminated.

—"Hindu."

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WATER SHORTAGE IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

The recently elected president of our Municipality, Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, presided over the meeting of the Municipal Board on the 21st instant. He addressed the councillors on this occasion requesting them to respect the chair and not to look to the personality of the president. He said that being a human being he also was liable to commit mistakes but the councillors should overlook them and they should all uphold the authority of the president. He further requested the councillors to co-operate with him in serving the interests of the city.

Mr. Mulchand Shah being elected president resigned the chairmanship of the Standing Committee and Mr. Ratilal J. Lakhia, the public prosecutor, and a nominated member was elected chairman by a majority of six votes.

Mr. G. M. Narmavala has been elected vice-president and he therefore resigned his membership of the Standing Committee. Dr. Gulamnabi was elected member of the committee in his place.

Mr. Mulchand is an experienced lawyer and after his election as president things appear to be settling down a little in our Municipality. He is a man of tact and likely to steer the Municipal barque successfully if he seriously minds his work and spares time for it. Unfortunately, however, he is going out of Ahmedabad for a pretty long time in the beginning of May and his legal practice will leave him very little time for Municipal work when the courts reopen in June.

A party was held in honour of Mr. Mulchand Shah, by some people of his community and his admirers on Sunday last. Mr. Dolatram U. Shah the late president, who presided over this meeting, gave vent to his wrath over the criticism against the administration that appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Samachar." His administration was a miserable failure.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

The shortage of water and the problem of the water supply of the city has been troubling our Municipality. The problem is likely to be very serious. Some of our councillors who do not know anything of the problem think that they know more than the engineers themselves and come forward to discuss this technical question and betray their ignorance. After Mr. Mulchand's election as president, the Chief Officer requested the Sanitary Engineer to the Government to come down to Ahmedabad for a couple of days to advise the Municipality to remove the shortage of waters, but that officer has replied that it will not be possible for him to give such offhand advice. About six months back when he was here he had asked for certain information which I am told has been supplied to him only about ten days back. The General Board had sanctioned about Rs. 5,000 for collecting the information but our municipal machinery moves so slowly that it took about six months to supply the information in such an important matter. In the circumstances it is not strange that the Sanitary Engineer showed no inclination to come down to Ahmedabad. In spite of this, the president is very anxious to solve the water problem and I am informed that yesterday he sought an opportunity of consulting Mr. Y. N. Gore who had casually come down from Nainital. He knows the whole project of our water supply, but his relations with our chief officer Mr. Bhagat were so strained that he decided to revert to government service on Mr. Bhagat's appointment as Chief Officer.

The president took the Chief Officer the Municipal Engineer Mr. Nandlal Mehta also with him to the water works and they all had a long talk with Mr. Gore. I am afraid that unless the Municipality secures the services of Mr. Gore and gives him a free hand in his work the problem of our water supply will not be satisfactorily solved. The municipality is going to sanction large sums of money for improving the water supply but, if proper precautions are not taken there is a danger that the money's worth may not be obtained.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Some of the Secondary Schools of the city have raised their scales of fees as they could not cope with the increasing expenses after education.

An informal meeting was held on Saturday the 22nd inst. which decided to hold a conference of Social Workers in Gujarat in the first fortnight of July. A reception committee is proposed to be appointed for the purpose and Lady [illegible] has been provisionally appointed president of the committee. Provisional secretaries also have been appointed to carry on correspondence and take up the work of the conference in right earnest.

A Brahma Kshatriya conference is also to be held in Pritam Nagar about the end of May and a provisional committee has been appointed for the purpose.

OPPRESSIVE HEAT.

The weather is somewhat abnormal for the time of the year and the heat wave is oppressive. The mortality figures are very high and fever, small pox and measles take a heavy toll but our Municipality is practically unconcerned in these matters.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

The programme prescribed by the All-India Congress Committee is carried out from week to week but people in general are not very enthusiastic over it. On Sunday the 21st inst Gymnastic feats were exhibited under the auspices of the Congress Committee and on Sunday next volunteers and Congress workers will go about hawking Khadar and will hold a meeting where some foreign cloth will be burnt.

NOT EVEN SUFFICIENT WATER TO DRINK

—:o:—

PLIGHT OF AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS

The "Majur Sandesh" of Ahmedabad writes:—

Cool, clean, and pure water is a necessity for everyone at all times. In the hot weather such as we are experiencing in Ahmedabad now, supply of such water is a matter of surpassing importance.

Those of us who wield the pen in rooms kept cool by fans have to call out for water many times during the course of the day. It should not be forgotten that there are among us sixty-thousand workpeople who daily attend the textile mills of the city between 7 a.m and 6 p.m. They are on their legs for many hours during the day, engaged in strenuous physical work.

The temperature of the working room is in most mills unbearably high. Worse than that the atmosphere is stagnant and suffocating, there being very little movement of air. Many a workman faints away beside the machine overcome by the heat and closeness.

Could anyone who is not personally acquainted with the facts, be prepared to believe that these people who labour long hours in trying conditions are frequently not given sufficient water to drink, that the water supplied to them is often unwholesome and rarely cool enough to quench thirst? Yet all this is true.

The inquiry into working conditions that has just been completed reveals that starting fact that in no more than nine mills out of fifty-two, the provision with regard to drinking water approaches a tolerable standard. About a dozen more have provided earthen jars for storage, but there being no attendant to serve water, the arrangement fails to ensure a clean and continuous supply of water.

In the rest of the mills, there is an intermittent supply from one or more taps connected with the municipal main or a well in the mill compound. The quality in the latter case is often below the minimum standard of purity. The water is warm and incapable of staking thirst.

Such is the treatment meted out to the thousands who toil day in and day out to produce the wealth of the city. It is a serious reflection on the humanity of our industrial magnates that their workers should suffer unspeakable harships for want of adequate and suitable supply of water.

The Union is now determined to end this disgraceful state of affairs once for all.

JEWS IN PALESTINE

(Continued from page 8)

tion of the Prophet winning out. In "The King" tradition, politics and nationality came first, and naturally the soldier under arms was the central figure while that tradition persisted: but with the Prophet to the fore the builder is the central figure, and the constructive motive supplants the destructive. The mission of the Zionist begins with Jewry, he insists, but does not end there, for it is the ultimate welfare of all sorts and conditions of people that animates responsible and recognized Zionists to-day. From one end of the land to the other are to be found the proof of this says Mr. Holmes, in public works, public buildings, hospitals, hostels and homes. In such as these, he declares, is manifested the real purpose of the Jew in the Holy Land, to-day. Here can be created if there be understanding, tolerance, patience and sympathy, a real melting-pot, wherein individuals of all nationalities, races, creeds, and castes may live together in peace and harmony and goodwill. Here, in other words, it is possible to have real democracy, an organization of society on the basis of respect for the individual, —a new orbit for "The Arisen and Mighty Soul of Man". So one gathered at least, from listening to this inspiring address.

BUILDING FOR A LARGER HUMANITY.

The speaker was not unmindful of the complication which the presence of the large Arab population in Palestine created; and this part of the subject, he promised to take up in succeeding talks; but he felt that there was nothing in this complication that honest, understanding, sympathetic handling could not minimize to a point where it would be next to negligible. It is no vision of Israel which consecrated men and women are working out in this old Jewish stronghold—that the speaker saw —but a vision of universality, urging humanity to build for a larger humanity. He saw there what a fine American poet has called the "highest inbrothering of men—the 'new' earth seen by John of Patmos", struggling to take shape on the soil that in the past has seen so many and such desperate struggles.

Perhaps it may yet be the divine privilege of a despised race. "To build higher and, stronger, dominating the injustice and hatred of nations, the walls of that city wherein the souls of the whole world may assemble". (Romain Rolland).

Then will the Jew be truly the "elect of the Lord".

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF 18 D. RATIO

Continued from page 6.

agreeing to furnish "the results which have come about with regard to trade and industries in consequence of the adoption of the 18d. ratio, he remarked, "the onus of proof lay rather on those who wanted a change and who asserted that the new ratio had proved so disastrous". He had at least "as yet not seen any proof forthcoming from which he had been able to convince himself that the 1/6 ratio had proved so disastrous to Indian Commerce and Industry, that it was worth facing all the possible disadvantages of making a change now."

SHIFTING THE ONUS.

This very attitude (shifting the onus on the other side) supports the national contention, that the Government of India have done a very serious injury to the trade and industries of India.

The Finance Member denies the fact that India's export trade has suffered a setback, while her imports have increased.

If he looks into the figures of Indian imports, he would find that he has made a statement misleading the public into a belief of their commercial and industrial prosperity, which may exist only in the imagination of the Finance Member.

INDIA'S IMPORTS (MILLIONS OF RUPEES.)

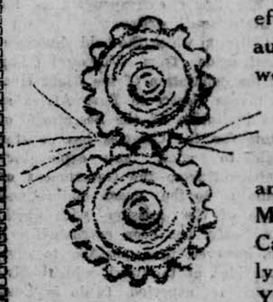
1924-25	1,370
1927-28	1,810
*1928-29 (11 months)	2,310

A thousand million rupees more than the pre-higher-ratio figure! Which also means that a great part of the favourable trade balance of India is wiped off, with the magic wand of 18d. ratio.

And, one hopes, Sir George Schuster may not be deliberately blind to the disastrous strikes in India's national industries, like textile and steel, which are directly traceable to the higher exchange policy.

*Barclay's Bank Trade Review For April 1929.

Friction



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UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF INDIAN COTTON TRADE

—:o:—

Some Suggestions for Improvement

I wonder if any criticism has yet appeared of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and its activities. All that we read in the press or in the reports is an unqualified appreciation of its work. Are we to understand from this that the Central Cotton Committee has been doing its work so faultlessly and so efficiently as never to have fallen short of expectations? writes Mr. S. G. Warty in the "Indian Textile Journal", Bombay.

COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was first constituted in 1921 as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee (1917-18), and has now completed seven years of its existence. In 1923, it was constituted a statutory body with an independent provision of funds from the levy of a cess of two annas a bale on all cotton exported and consumed in mills in British India. The Committee was organized for the purpose of improving and developing the growing and marketing of cotton in India. The functions of the Committee have been described by the Royal Agricultural Commission as follows:—"The work of the Committee falls under four main heads. It is concerned with the improvement of cotton marketing and the prevention of mal-practices both by legislative measures and by constructive action. It is an advisory Committee in regard to the policy—both agricultural and commercial—to be followed in promoting the development of cotton growing in different provinces. It is a bureau of information for the agricultural departments, the trade and the general public. Agricultural and technological research on cotton is its special care. Technological research is under its direct control and it has its own technological laboratory in Bombay. Agricultural research is provided for by research grants to provincial agricultural departments for specific investigations and to the Institute of Plant Industry at Indore which was established in 1924."

TRUE TEST OF PROGRESS.

From year to year, we are accustomed to read the accounts of the progress made by the Committee in various directions in the discharge of its functions, and it must be admitted that one cannot but be impressed by the detailed account presented by it. 'But the essential test of real progress, if the activities of the Committee are to prove truly effective, is provided by the increase in the consumption of Indian cotton by the outside world and especially by the United Kingdom. Has this increase been brought about? Has the world's and particularly Lancashire's demand for Indian cotton been steadily growing as a result of the Central Cotton Committee's endeavours? If the tree is to be judged by its fruit, it is only by fulfilling this essential test that the Central Cotton Committee may be said to have attained the object for which it was designed.' For the rest it might have carried out much research, prevented many abuses and mal-practices, and completed many financial investigations. All these are undoubtedly good. But they must necessarily minister to one end, the increasing consumption of Indian cotton by the outside world and particularly by Lancashire.

IN LANCASHIRE'S INTEREST.

We say, "particularly by Lancashire." For it is necessary to bear in mind that the impetus for the improvement of cotton in India came from Lancashire. We may recall the conditions which brought about the appointment of the Indian Cotton Committee in 1917. There has been a steady and striking increase in the proportion of the American crop consumed by American mills. From 32 per cent in the quinquennium 1890-95, the proportion had grown to an average of 60 per cent. in the three years 1915-18.

In these circumstances, the Indian Cotton Committee states:—It is obvious that the Lancashire cotton industry is faced with a serious situation and that it is most desirable that it should cease to be almost entirely dependent on the American source of supply. It was therefore highly desiraule that an alternative source of supply should be found within the Empire, and India clearly offered the greatest possibilities of any considerable increase in the supply of cotton in the near figure. That India also would be benefited by the development of long staple cotton in the country, such as was required by Lancashire, was certain. But the real reason why this whole business was undertaken, was to protect the interest of Lancashire.

One who reads the whole of the Indian Cotton Committee cannot mistake the objective of the Committee's investigations and recommendations, namely to help Lancashire mills—replace American cotton by Indian cotton.

I am fully aware that the quantity of exports depends upon a number of factors. The crop must be a sufficiently large one. The prices must be inviting. A plentiful American crop might damage the prospects of Indian cotton during the year. All this is true, and yet the fact remains, that the world's consumption of Indian cotton has declined and everything tends to show that it may not increase in future. In fact things have come to such a pass that India herself imports American cotton for her needs.

We were told that the improvement in the quality would lead to greater consumption in the outside world and particularly Lancashire. If we look to Japan our greatest purchaser, it is found that she is purchasing in increasing quantities from America and in decreasing quantities from us. And as regards Lancashire, the less said the better. Even Germany, Belgium and Italy are anxious to purchase from India, and their purchases do not show such large and discouraging fluctuations as Lancashire. In fact, Lancashire does not care to give any particular encouragement to Indian produce.

THE COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If the Indian cotton improvement was undertaken primarily in the interests of Lancashire as has been convincingly proved above from the testimony of the Indian Cotton Committee itself, it would appear there exists an implied understanding that Lancashire should purchase the improved qualities of Indian cottons in steadily increasing quantities every year. Either Lancashire is wantonly neglecting the Indian market for purchase of her rebuirements of cotton, or the Indian Central Cotton Commottee's efforts have not effected any improvement in the situation as yet: Possibly bth the hypothesis are true.

MARKETING QUESTION.

The question of marketing is the all-important question regarding Indian agricultural produce. The Royal Agricultural Commission investigations have established this fact unmistakably. "What use improving the quality and increasing the quantity if there is no market for it? We concentrate on research without giving adequate thought to the problem of marketing. When the research schemes come to fruition, India may be flooded with unsaleable quantities of cotton; there might be over-production which will again lead to depression. Therefore, there is, I firmly believe, a great responsibility on the shoulders of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to so regulate their activities that there will be steady progress and further to put forth all their efforts to capture the Lancashire market for Indian cotton.

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LANCASHIRE'S OBLIGATIONS.

We should also think that there is a responsibility on Lancashire to purchase Indian cotton first for her requirements and thereafter go in for American cotton. Practically the whole of the improved quality should be purchased by her. Why, Lancashire may even utilize the ordinary staple Indian cotton for hosiery purposes. The Indian Cotton Committee on page 6 of its report observes as follows:—"there is one important branch of the Lancashire trade, that in hosiery yarns, in which India is in a position to render Lancashire every material assistance and it is somewhat surprising that some of the indigenous Indian cottons have not been utilized more largely for this purpose. The 'Northerns' and the Karungani cottons of Madras, the Broach and Kumta cottons of Bombay, and the gaorani cotton of Hyderabad are of excellent colour and strong and regular in staple, the length of which is from 6/8ths inch to one inch. If cotton of these varieties were picked in a clear condition, carefully ginned and pressed and shipped in a pure state, it would spin an excellent, full and even yarn suitable for the hosiery trade, especially if certain necessary alterations were made in the preparation machinery in Lancashire. At present the exports of this class of cotton go almost entirely to Japan and the Continent, the hosiery from which is being increasingly used in India as underclothing by better classes. We consider it very desirable that Lancashire should realize that there are large classes of cotton grown in India which could be extensively utilized for this purpose." This was said ten years ago but no response has yet come from Lancashire.

"If Lancashire does not recognize its responsibility in regard to Indian cotton, it only means that the Indian Central Cotton Committee which was primarily brought into existence in the interests of Lancashire, is meant to continue its activities and by bringing about the necessary improvements in the quality of cotton, to keep Indian produce always ready for the use of Lancashire whenever Lancashire feels the need of using it. Lancashire does not undertake to remain a permanent customer. It will purchase its requirements in whatever market it likes. But in order that in time of crisis Lancashire should not feel the pinch, the inconvenience and the suffering due to a shortage of supplies from sources other than Indian, India should keep herself well prepared at her own cost readily to supply the demand of Lancashire if it should arise. This is a very hard, a very uncomfortable position for India." It is something like the Army in India which is always kept in readiness at the cost of India for Empire use when a crisis arises.

When I state this view somewhat bluntly and without mincing matters, I am likely to be accused of introducing politics. Well, the fact is that I am personally unwilling to give a political complexion to what is undoubtedly an economic question. But I desire to bring to the notice of the Committee how Lancashire's systematic lack of special interest in the Indian product except in times of extreme iecessity would be viewed by the Indian politician. The Indian politician is just at present pre-occupied with something else, directly political. But if he should suddenly develop some particular interest in the concerns of the Committee, he is not likely to escape this view which is patent on the very face of it. It is hoped therefore that the Committee will give its consideration to this matter and devise measures whereby Lancashire would discharge its responsibility to India and utilize the Indian market in full for the purchase of its requirements.

WANTED A CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE.

The Indian Cotton Committee considered it necessary that the Central Committee should work through and with Provincial Committees. But during the last seven years, only four Provincial Committees have been formed and according to the Central Committee's report they are in a moribund condition and it exercise no influence on the cotton policy of their provinces. What is the reason? The report does not state why, nor does it state when things would be set right.

Similarly though we appreciate the Committee's investigations into the finance and marketing of the cultivator's cotton and its efforts to improve marketing by the introduction of open markets, still we wonder if the Committee has ever considered the desirability of a wholesale organization of the cotton market on co-operative lines. There are some stray cotton sale societies in certain centres of cotton trade started by the Co-operative Department, but a Co-operative Wholesale has not yet been attempted. The Central Committee includes in its personnel a representative of the co operative movement, but we are not as yet aware of any effective influence he has been able to exercise on the deliberations of the Committee. I think the Committee even at the risk of suspending some of its activities, may well undertake as an exceedingly beneficial measure, the organization of a Co-operative Wholesale for cotton. This should regularize the trade as has been the experience in the United States of America and prove of the utmost value to the cultivators.

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P.S.4

BELGAUM NEWS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 30.

As an offshot of the now well-known Chhabi Stamp Case, Narayan Vaman Ginde was convicted to six months imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine by Rao Bahadur Kini, the Cantonment Magistrate Belgaum on Saturday last. It may be remembered one Mr. Velangi was acquitted in appeal by the Bombay High Court on technical grounds, of a similar charge viz., dealing in stolen property. This case is likely to travel to the High Court and has therefore aroused much public interest.

Mrs. Kabe, wife of Mr. Appa Kabe, a Saraswat merchant at Shahapur committed suicide on Sunday evening, by burning herself with Kerosene oil. The woman having closed the door of the room in which she was found, from inside could not be saved and died of the burns. She was the mother of two children. The cause of the suicide is still unknown.

Mr. D. G. Walavalkar, B.A.G., (Bom. M.Sc. (LA. U. S. A.) has returned from America after a stay of three years in that country. He has travelled far and wide through the West Indies and Cuba studying the Sugar cane plantation there. Interviewed he stated that he was now in search of a suitable place where he can be of use as a sugar chemist and Technologist.

BELGAM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 30.

The general body of the District Congress Committee met yesterday with Mr. D. V. Belvi, M. L. A. in the chair. Mr. Ghotiker proposed that the accounts should be kept in Marathi or Hindi; but the President ruled both the propositions out of order and declared that the accounts should be invariably kept in Kannad.

CRUSADE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

—:o:—

EDUCATION, THE ONLY SOLUTION

MADRS, May 1

Speaking on "Untouchability" this evening, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said the cardinal doctrines of Hinduism were in possession of the community as a whole, and they were as much the right of the humblest of the Hindus as of Sankaracharya's and others. By urging for the removal o funtouchability, he said, it did not mean demolition of castes. "Castes do live and will live in spite of wild and frantic efforts to abolish them. But untouchability is an evil and ought to be eradicated.

Proceeding, Panditji pleaded for equal rights to the untouchables as to others. He quoted Sanskrit texts showing the Catholic nature of the Hindu Shastras and pointed out that untouchables should be admitted into temples and Hindu religious assemblies.

Concluding, Panditji said that they should have more and more of primary universal education which was the powerful solvent of untouchability. Indians had not the power to enforce it. If the Government had a will as they had the power to make primary educataion compulsory, untouchability would have disappeared. He assured the depressed classes that in Swaraj Government, there would be no communal feelings.—Free Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 1.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya leaves tonight for Calicut to preside over the Kerala Hindu Mahasabha Conference. He has a short tour programme in Malabar. From Calicut he goes to Trivandrum on the 12th inst. and stays there for three days, then goes to Rameswaram on the 16th. He then visits Kumbakonam and Srirangam whence he goes to Ootacamund and stays there for three days.—Free Press.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of your correspondent in your paper of the 27th instant re: the 'Oriental Navigation Co. and with reference to the same I write to say that on inquiries made by me the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, Calcutta, has informed me in his letter of the 8th of August 1928 that the abovenamed Company appears to be in existence and its present registered address is 35, Diamond Harbour Road, Alipore, Calcutta.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. SHROFF.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, South Indian Railway wires under date May 1.—Through running of trains on Salem-Metur Dam Railway will be resumed from 11/10 hours to-day (1/5/1929.)—A. P.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 3 1929

GREAT VICTORY FOR AMANULLAH

Robber King's General Surrenders Near Ghazni

SEVERE FIGHTING ROUND ABOUT KABUL

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 2.

The Peshawar Correspondent of a local paper states:—"According to an Afghan traveller who has arrived from Kabul, one of Baccha's officers who commanded a small army recently, marched to Ghazni. But he suffered a reverse, and promptly surrendered. Fighting is reported to be in progress all round Kabul, and wounded men are pouring into the Capital daily."

It is stated that as guarantee for the payment of the loan advanced to the former Kabul Government, the Russians have taken possession of the treasury of Kabul. According to the latest information, the Turkish and Russian emissaries and the German and the Persian legations are still in Kabul.—Free Press.

CAPTURE OF GHAZNI BY AMANULLAH

—:o:—

PERSISTANT RUMOURS AFLOAT

PESHAWAR, May 1.

Persistent rumours about the capture of Ghazni by Amanullah Khan are current here, but no confirmation of them is available in well informed circles.

The deputation of Khilafatist Mullahs is still in Mohamand tribal territory. They reached the village of Sarkana on 29th April, where a meeting was held as usual in favour of Amanullah Khan. The Mullah of Chekowar has acceded to the request to exchange views with the deputationists and has left for Sarkana.

Shahawali Khan, brother of Nadir Khan is said to have been at Masan. He also seems to have escaped arrest at the hands of Ghiasuddin.

The latest news of the Shia-Sunni fighting is that the Afridis surprised the Shias on the night of 29th-30th at Narseer near Bachigulam. First, the Afridis got the upper hand, but not before long the Shias came back strongly with the results that the aggressors were compelled to retreat with three dead and several wounded. The Shias recovered their position with practically no loss at all.

A huge Lashkar of Quambarkhel Afridis is reported to be proceeding to reinforce the Afridis.—A. P.

RED CRESCENT MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

PESHAWAR, May 2.

Khan Aligul Khan, Secretary, Red Crescent Society, has issued the following appeal:

The Government of India have agreed to issue necessary permission to the Medical Mission of the Afghan Red Crescent Society to proceed to Afghanistan. Considering the circumstances of Afghan affairs it is necessary to send the first batch as soon as possible. Gentlemen who wish to proceed with the Mission at their own expense should atonce correspond with the Secretary stating their medical qualifications and the date on which they will be able to start for Kandahar. The members of the Mission will have to give an undertaking (required by the Government) not to take part in any political activities during their stay in Afghanistan.

I earnestly appeal to those Indians who sympathise with the noble object of our Society to rise to the occasion and quickly render help to the Mission with men and money. My appeal is especially to doctors, compounders and dressers who have the heart and grit to feel and respond to this call for humanitarian duty. Any further delay would be dangerous to our object. Time is an essential part of our appeal.—Free Press.

JACK NAFTE FLOGGED

—:o:—

"White" Farmer Pays Penalty for Cruelty

JOHANNESBURG May 1.

Jack Nafte, the white farmer who was sentenced to flogging for torturing to death his native servant was lashed to-day in Pretoria jail. It will be remembered the sentence was suspended for some time, and it was feared owing to the emergencies of elections in the Union of South Africa and possible repurcussions on racial question, the sentence may not be carried out.—Free Press Beam Service.

(Jack Nafte, a White farmer, was found guilty of man slaughter of a native employee by the Bethel Circuit Court and was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour and 10 lashes.

The Acting Minister of Justice announced on April 15 that the Cabinet after full consideration has decided that it was unable to recommend to the Governor-General to exercise mercy in the farmer's case. The lashes would accordingly be administered.)

NO MORE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

—:o:—

COAL DEADLOCK IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, May 1.

The miners having rejected all proposals of the Government for settlement of the dispute in the coal industry, the Ministry now state they will no further intervene in the dispute but will leave the Union and the employers to settle it themselves.—Reuter.

Baghdad.—Dutch naval seaplane D 22 which was flying to Java fouled telegraph wires and crashed on Maude Bridge, Baghdad. The pilot was killed and two persons injured.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA BONFIRE CASE

JUSTICE MOOKERJEE ISSUES A RULE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 1.

An application was made on behalf of 25 young men out of 26 who were fined Rs. 30 each for taking part in rioting in Shraddhanand Park on March 4 last on the occasion of the bonfire of foreign cloths. Justice Mookerjee issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction should not be set aside.—Free Press.

May Day Celebration in Bombay.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A glimpse of the surging sea of humanity that gathered on May Day on Chowpatty sands where Labour leaders addressed the workers of the City on the significance of observing the Workers' Day.

BERLIN'S BLOOD BATH

9 Persons Killed and 80 Injured

POLICE CLASH WITH MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

LONDON, May 2.

Berling.—The City is quiet since last night when at least nine persons were killed and 80 injured. Nine hundred persons were arrested. Of these 175 have been detained and they will be charged with resisting the authority of the State and disturbing peace. Twenty-five members of the police force were injured.

The Socialist newspaper remarks to-day: "Moscow must be satisfied at the bloodbath resulting from the zeal of the German Communists obeying its orders."—Reuter.

BERLIN RIOTS HEAVY CASUALTY

—:o:—

LONDON, May 2.

Berlin.—The latest rioting casuality list is six dead and eighty wounded, including the police. Rioting has now ceased. Fighting which broke out at nightfall, followed comparatively a quiet day. The disturbance began, when thousands of people belonging to the working classes inhabiting Northern Berlin armed with firearms, clubs and stones, rushed from the side-streets towards the main thoroughfare of Pankstrasse. The rioters quickly threw up the barricades made from the street-repairing material across the street. The officer in charge of the police recognised that his force of five hundred was likely to be overwhelmed and opened fire. Fighting rapidly developed, sharpshooters firing from the houses. The police repeatedly charged the barricades which were only captured after an hour's fighting an dwith the aid of armoured car and searchlights which were speeded up as reinforcements. Arrested rioters include a Communist who came out of the house carrying a white flag in one hand and loaded revolver in the other.—Reuter.

RECORD POLICE MOBILISATION

—:o:—

BERLIN AND PARIS, THE STORM CENTRE

LONDON, May 2.

Reuter's correspondents throughout Europe indicate that police mobilisation at various capitals yesterday was on the biggest scale ever known. 3,500 suspected "Reds" were arrested in Paris and thousand in Berlin. Police opened fire at Kovno and a number of communists who defined the ban against demonstrations are reported to have been killed. Nineteen persons were injured in rioting at Kapfenberg (Styria). The rest of Europe was apparently peaceful.—Reuter.

MORE THAN 350 FOREIGNERS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 2.

All persons arrested in connection with May Day have been set at liberty except 350 foreigners and men wanted in connection with other offences.—Reuter.

NO DISTURBANCE IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

LONDON, May 2.

New York.—Ten thousand people demonstrated at Union Square on the occasion of the first Labour Day Parade officially sanctioned since the war. There was no disorder.—Reuter.

CONVERTING HELL INTO HEAVEN

—:o:—

MAY DAY AT KARACHI

KARACHI, May 2.

Under the auspices of the Sind Peasants and Workers' Party, the May Day was celebrated yesterday by a largely attended public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Bechar, M.L.C. Speakers included Comrade J. Bokharey, Swami Govindanand and Dr. Tarachand Lavani. The speakers explained the principles of Communism which they said would convert this earth which was now a hell into a veritable heaven.—Free Press.

MAY DAY AT NAINPUR

NAINPUR, May 2.

To celebrate "May Day" as Labour Day, there was a big gathering in the meeting ground of the Nainpur branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union, last night, from where the party went on in a procession. A mass meeting was addressed by several members of the Union, on the subject of organised labour.—Free Press.

NAGPUR CELEBRATES WORKERS DAY

NAGPUR, May 2.

"May Day" was observed here, and a meeting of mill-workers and workers was addressed by Messrs. Dhowale, Fuley and Nanda Gavoli. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government's repressive policy in arresting the Labour leaders, promulgating the Public Safety Ordinance, and passing the Trades Disputes Bill and protesting against the policy of victimisation followed by the Bombay Millowners, and congratulating the mill-workers for putting up a bold fight in vindication of their rights.

Another resolution called upon the labour class to vote in the ensuing elections only for those who will be really helpful to labour and expressed sympathy with Messrs. Mkundlal Sirkar, Sigaravelu Chetty, and others accused in the South Indian Railway Conspiracy Case.—Free Press.

MAY DAY AT CHALISGAON

—:o:—

CHALISGAON, May 1.

(From a Correspondent).

A well attended meeting of Railymen-mill workers was held on May Day in front of the Laxmi Narayan Mill at Chalisgaon, under the presidentship of Mr. Premsukh Tansukh Sheth.

Messrs. Sapre and Vaidya of G. I. P. Ry.men's Union addressed the meeting and explained the mill workers.

The necessity of a Girni Kamgar Sangh as a model of Girni Kamgar Mandal of Bombay.

A resolution for boycotting the Whitley Commission was unanimously passed.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT AMBERNATH.

Under the auspices of the Ambernath Labour Union, 1st of May was celebrated as a Union Day. The Management of the Match Factory are to be congratulated upon having allowed a holiday for their factory labourers.

A public meeting of the workers was addressed by Mr. V. B. Khodgikar of Sholapur. He dwelt at length upon the genesis of the Labour movement and exhorted the workers to maintain their solidarity. He thanked the management for its generous attitude towards the Union's activities and hoped the Union would swell in number during the subsequent year. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, the Secretary, explained to the workers the object lesson of Trade Union movement.

HOW MADANPURA CELEBRATED MAY DAY.

A meeting of the textile workers was held at Madanpura on May 1, to celebrate the May Day. Messrs. Bakhale, Ginwalla and Rajab addressed the meeting and explained to the workers the importance and the significance of the May Day. They drew the tragic picture of the disastrous effects that will necessarily follow from the present General Strike and exhorted the workers not to join the general strike.

POLICE ASSAULT ON DEMONSTRATORS

Comrade "Sak" to Raise the Issue

—:o:—

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE'S SPIRITED PROTEST

LONDON, May 1.

The London branch of the Indian National Congress have approved of a letter written to the Prime Minister by the executive of the branch describing at length Friday's police assualts on demonstrators against the Simon Commission. The letter protests against the dis-play of brutality on the part of the police and demands an expression of regrent towards the victims of wanton police assaults. A resolution was also passed deciding to send the broken and torn national flags to the Speaker of the House of Commons, British and Indian museums as well as the Leningrad revolution museum as momentoes.

Mr. Saklatwalla is asking Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary to-morrow "what was the strength of police detailed for special duty in connection with the homecoming of the Simon Commissioners. Is the Home Secretary aware that two hundred Indians with sympathisers were on peaceful procession, when individuals were picked out of the large crowd for personal violence, sightseers were hustled by the police, small banners and handbills explaining Indian view were snatched and destroyed, as also the national flag highly esteemed by the Indian nationalists. On what ground did the Home Secretary authorise the removal from a crowd of persons belonging to certain nationalities or holding certain defined political views, regardless of their behaviour as individuals.—Free Press Beam Service.

IF LABOUR WINS!

—:o:—

Indian to be Secretary of State?

LAHORE, May 2.

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the Labour party is considering the steps to be taken to win over the Swarajists and others. The proposals include the appointment of an Indian as the Secretary of State. "Should they succeed in the elections," says the correspondent, "there will be no time to arrange for a constituency for a suitable Indian but it may be possible to secure the inclusion of an Indian in the Upper House. And one of the difficulties is said to be Mr. Hartshorn's aspirations to the post. It is known that he would welcome the appointment of such an Under Secretary for India.—Free Press.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN JAPAN

—:o:—

A ROYAL WELCOME

TAKEN IN STAGE COACH THROUGH BEFLAGGED STREETS

LONDON, May 2.

Tokio.—The city which is "en fete" accorded a royal welcome to Duke of Gloucester. Bursting of daylight fireworks and playing of British national anthem greeted the arrival of the Duke's special train.

The Emperor warmly shook hands with the Duke who then drove in a procession in a state coach drawn by six horses and escorted by cavalry through beflagged streets which were lined by troops and vast cheering crowds to the Kasumigaseki Palace. The Duke was received at the Palace by Princess Chichibu on behalf of the Empress who is engeinte.—Reuter.

Alexandria. The West bound Indian air mail left at five this morning, but returned at 6-30 owing to heavy fog. It resumed flight at 9-45 a.m.—Reuter.

RECORD TASK FOR A JURY

—:o:—

7000 Questions Answered in a Week!

LONDON, May 2.

Termini Merese (Sicily).—After proceedings lasting nine months, trial of Mafia gang of bandits has ended. Out of 161 accused 150 have been sentenced to maximum period of 23 years' imprisonment. Jury took a week to reply to 7,000 questions put to them.—Reuter.

LONDON-KARACHI AIR ROUTE

—:o:—

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREEK GOVT.

LONDON, May 2.

Athens.—Signor. Balbo, the Italian Under-Secretary for Air is expected here to-day to discuss certain questions in connection with London-India air service.—Reuter.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN MEERUT

MEERUT, May 2.

In accordance with a circular received from the All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee the local Foreign Cloth Boycott is making preparations to carry out the Boycott Programme on May 4 and 5, by organising a meeting of cloth dealers and approaching them with the assistance of a deputation of influential citizens.—Free Press.

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